The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME L.—NO. CCCLX. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MASONS' HOME BURNED.

The Temple of the Order in Baltimore Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $350,000.

Masons Labor Heroically to Save Their Property.

FATAL FIRE IN A MISSOURI TOWN.

Two Men Buried in the Ruins of a Burning Dwelling.

TWO COSTLY BLAZES AT CINCINNATI.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The imposing Masonic Temple which occupied a prominent site on Charles avenue was today almost completely destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of valuable property belonging to the order and to the Masons individually. The fire broke out in Forepaugh's Theater, which is in the interior of the building, but soon spread to the various lodge-rooms and Templar halls above, and the unusually thick walls, heavy floors and ceilings, locks, padlocks, and other means adopted by the Masons to secure secrecy required the firemen to contend against almost unsurmountable obstacles. The fire being so far up and so far within the interior of the building, the apparatus of the department was not equal to the unusual emergency and the fire practically burned itself out. From noon until late in the evening it raged and the interior was thoroughly ruined before the flames were extinguished.

The company occupying the boards during the week at Forepaugh's was the Minnie Oscar Gray and W. T. Stephens combination in "Vesper Bells." Shortly after noon, while the stage hands were arranging the theater for the matinée performance, Harry Likes, the stage carpenter, noticed that one of the pieces of scenery about the flies had caught fire from a gas jet. The hands hurried to put the fire out, but before they could reach it the whole curtain was ablaze. Then the fire extended not only to the auditorium, but to the lodge rooms above, and here it created the greatest havoc.

The members of the theatrical company and the attachés of the theater hurriedly gathered, and carried out as well as they could the properties of the company, so that its loss will only be about $5,000. Word was also quickly passed among the Masons, and they gathered from all sections of the city to save what they could of the property of their respective lodges. They worked like heroes, and submitted to being drenched to the skin as the water poured upon them from twenty-five nozzles. It was cold, too, and the water froze where it struck.

Some of the Archives Saved.

A number of them took the risk of dashing up the shaft to the lodge-rooms above, and making their way to the closets, which they knew better than the firemen, seized their costly paraphernalia and valuable archives and threw them out of the windows. Below was a crowd of their brethren holding nets in which the articles were caught and carried to a place of safety. In this way a great deal of valuable property was saved.

The Knights Templar suffered the most. Their rooms were almost entirely inaccessible to the rescuers. The uniforms and accoutrements of all the Knights Templar in the city, valued in all at $100,000, were lost. The Grand Lodge also suffered greatly. Its fine library and the valuable archives, which were burned, as well as the paintings of all the old Grand Masters, are regarded by Masons as an irreparable loss.

Immediately adjoining the Masonic Temple is St. Paul's Church, which is the richest and most fashionable in the city. The congregation was in the midst of the Christmas services and the church was thronged. The Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, the rector, cut the services short, and the members of the congregation took precautions to protect their building. The ladies undertook the care of the altar plate and paraphernalia and carried them to a place of safety.

The Masonic Temple cost to build $900,000, though it was never regarded as worth half that sum. The loss is estimated at about $350,000, upon which there was insurance of about $80,000. Had the fire broken out one hour later, during the matinée, it would undoubtedly have caused a panic, as the hall was not originally intended for a theater and the means of exit were very inadequate to let out the great throng that would have been in the building. The building had been a heavy burden to the Masonic fraternity since its erection. The Masons had spent thousands upon thousands in trying to remedy defects. Recently the order realized over $60,000 from a fair toward paying the $100,000 debt on the building. A handsome new temple will be erected.

They Were Knowing Dogs.

The actors were in their rooms when the fire broke out, and as the company was to play here two weeks their clothes had been taken out of their trunks and hung up on the hooks in the dressing-rooms. One of the first things done was to get the dogs and ponies used in the performance out of the building, and in order to accomplish this the dogs were turned loose.

Immediately upon being given their liberty Vick and Bruno, two of the large St. Bernard dogs, rushed to the dressing-room of Minnie Oscar Gray, the star, and seizing a large canvas-covered trunk containing her wardrobe started to carry it out of the building. They had carried it half way down the stairs when Mr. Dodson, the agent, took it from them and carried it out to the street. A wicker basket containing part of the wardrobe was carried out by Prince, another of the dogs.

Mr. Dodson returned to the building as quickly as possible, and, seizing Miss Gray's loose wardrobe in his arms, jumped upon the little gray mare, and rode down the steps out of the building as fast as he could. All the live stock was saved, but the entire scenery used in the production of "Vesper Bells" was destroyed.

FATAL FIRE AT HOLDEN, MO.

Two Men Buried in the Ruins of a Burning House.

HOLDEN, Mo., Dec. 25.—The house of Samuel Malone on West Fifth street burned to the ground this morning. As the firemen arrived on the scene one side of the house fell out, and by the light of the fire they saw Mr. Malone and John Hicks, his brother-in-law, crawling towards a door in their bed room, attempting to escape. Then the roof fell in and the unfortunate men were hidden from sight. Their charred bodies were found in the ruins. Malone was an old soldier drawing a pension, and always kept more or less money in his house. It is believed he and Hicks were drugged, the house robbed and then set on fire. The police are investigating.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—The establishment of the American Faucet and Bung Manufacturing company, at No. 214 Wade street, was discovered on fire at 2:30 o'clock this morning by a policeman. Being in a neighborhood of combustible buildings the fire department used unusual precautions and prevented the spread of the flames to adjoining furniture and other manufactories. The fire was confined to the basement and first three stories. The large amount of stock on these floors was not burned, but was ruined by water, and the machinery was ruined. The loss will exceed $20,000, covered by insurance.

Early this morning fire was discovered in the Varwig Manufacturing company. The loss is estimated at $40,000 and insurance about $80,000. The entire plant was destroyed, but the building is thought to be intact.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The habitués of the Union Club at Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue who were sitting in the dining-room of the club-house this afternoon saw a piece of the ceiling fall upon the carpet and a puff of smoke follow it. A defective flue had caused a small blaze at which the firemen directed tons of water, damaging the furniture and the fixtures of the dining-room to the extent of $1,000. The damage by fire was insignificant.

SAN AUGUSTINE, Tex., Dec. 25.—Fire yesterday destroyed Collins' dry-goods store, hotel, bar-room, and livery stable: Lynch's store, Wallace's hotel, Sharp & Sossman's store, Sossman's saloon, J. R. Johnson & Company's store, Sossman's confectionery, Polk & Garrett's saloon, and many residences. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $1,000. A high wind rendered the firemen's work next to useless.

SCARE AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

A Small Blaze in the Drying-Room Causes a Mild Panic.

There was a small fire in the County Hospital early yesterday morning, and for a time it was thought that the long-feared blaze had come and would probably cost some of the patients their lives.

The fire broke out in the drying-room of the laundry in the rear of the main buildings. When discovered the smoke had filled the halls and corridors and penetrated Wards Nos. 1 and 3, waking the inmates and scaring the more timid ones. When the alarm was turned in and the engines arrived the internes and officers sleeping in the main building were roused. They hurriedly dressed and rushed down-stairs. The recent investigations regarding the lack of fire-escapes had made an impression on the minds of the hospital employés and they lost no time in getting out of the building.

The fire was confined to the drying-room and did but about $500 damage. The drying-racks were all burned and about twenty blankets were also consumed. The cause of the fire is unknown. There was but little heat in the drying-room, which is heated by steam. Everything in the room was dry as tinder and a fire had plenty of opportunity.

FIRE IN THE CITY OF PARIS.

The Stock of the Apartment Store Damaged $4,500 by the Flames and Water.

A fire resulting in an estimated loss of $4,500 broke out in the basement of the City of Paris apartment store, No. 148 State street, early last evening. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage to the building will be about $2,000 and to the stock $2,500 by fire and water.

The building is owned by Mme. Rosalie Cavana of Paris, and is leased to B. Israel by R. C. Rounsaville, the agent. The fire broke out in the rear of the basement, which was stocked with hosiery, shoes, and notions. It burned through the first floor before it could be quenched. But little damage was done on the first floor aside from that caused by smoke, though the stock in the basement was ruined. There was a slight damage by smoke to the goods on the upper floor.

BIG FAILURE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Dry-Goods Firm of Eiseman & Co. Forced to Make an Assignment.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The failure of Henry Eisemen & Co., one of the largest retail dry-goods firms west of Chicago, was announced today. The liabilities will aggregate about $260,000, while the assets are estimated at $350,000. The firm made an assignment to S. P. MacConnell, Manager of the Chicago Lumber company, late Wednesnight and the assignee took possession this morning. The attorney for the firm said the failure was due to the stringent condition of the money market and dull trade. There have been three dull seasons in succession, three successive winters when there was little or no demand for the heavy and expensive winter goods the firm has been compelled to carry. The conditions have been such that they have been unable to get the trade and do the business necessary for the large stock they were absolutely compelled to carry in order to meet the demands of their customers. Believing that two bad seasons would not likely be followed by a third they purchased an unusually large stock for the present season's trade, and it has been the worst year of all, with the added disadvantage of a stringency in the money market. It will not be known for a few days what the exact condition is, but the present indications are that the firm will be able to pay every dollar of its obligations.

Besides the beautiful commercial palace in this city filled from basement to garret with its splendid stock of goods, which is rated by the commercial agencies at nearly a quarter of a million dollars, the firm own and operate extensive stocks of goods in Omaha and Missouri Valley. Their store in Missouri Valley is the leading one in the place, and the stock will invoice about $35,000, and the Omaha branch, known as the Parisian Cloak company, contains a stock of about $30,000. The assignment covers all the stock and fixtures in these, and as quickly as deputy sheriffs could reach the places this morning they were put in charge of the goods.

Simon Eiseman, senior member of the firm, said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "Every claim against us will be met just as far as it is in our power to do so. We have assigned to a good, straight, clean business-man everything we have, and it will be used for the benefit of our creditors. What more than that can an honest man do?"

Among the chattel mortgages filed Wednesday night was one in favor of Officer & Pusey of this city for $13,866, one in favor of Simon Renberger of Salt Lake for $11,770, and one in favor of Rice, Stix & Co. of St. Louis for $25,362.

LONG TRIP OF A PROFESSIONAL TRAMP.

Thomas Creamer to Beat His Way from Boston to San Francisco and Return.

LIMA, O., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Thomas Creamer, who is a professional tramp, was here today on a strange journey. At Boston, Mass., Dec. 19 William Austin, a wealthy resident of that city, offered Creamer $5,000 if he would beat his way from Boston to San Francisco and return in twenty-one days. One of the conditions was that Creamer was to make the journey without a cent. He is to make the trip on passenger-trains. He arrived here on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road and left over the same road on a following train after begging a lunch and resting. Young Creamer is only 19 years of age, and is a nice, clean-looking young man, well dressed, and is an entertaining talker.

PUT GUN-SHOT INTO HIS HEART.

Sensational Murder on a Street in Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 25.—A few minutes after midnight last night a young man named David F. Fee, well known here, was shot and instantly killed on View street near Blanchard. Fee, in company with a friend named Partridge, was walking quietly along when a man near by said, "You challenged me," and, raising a shotgun, fired at Fee, the charge entering his heart. The murderer escaped, but later a man named Selk was arrested on suspicion and when taken to jail said a man named Whelan had told him he had just shot a man. The police are now on the track of Whelan.

JOHN HAYES' BRACELETS.

HE MEANT THEY SHOULD BE GOLD, BUT THEY TURNED OUT STEEL.

Daring Scheme to Rob the Jewelry Store of B. F. Norris, Alister & Co.—The Electric Lights Are Put Out and a Policeman's Hand Descends Upon the Thief's Shoulder Just in the Nick of Time—Hayes Behind the Bars.

A smooth young man who visited B. F. Norris, Alister & Co.'s jewelry house, No. 113 State street, on Christmas Eve professing a desire to purchase a pair of bracelets secured a pair of a description that he did not bargain for. He wanted a couple of gold wrist ornaments set with diamonds, but the kind he wore away from the store were of steel and extremely durable. They were the property of a big policeman from the Central detail, who valued them so highly that he held on to a chain joining the ornaments together, even after he had locked them on the smooth young man's wrists. The policeman then led the young man to the Harrison Street Police Station, where he gave the name of John Hayes, which is supposed to be an alias.

Hayes, aided by an accomplice, had attempted a clever and quite a novel scheme to make a haul of jewelry. The store-room of B. F. Norris, Alister & Co. is on the second floor and is illuminated by electric lights, under which golden ornaments and precious stones glitter in tempting array. A broken wire or any other defect in the lines might easily serve to destroy the whole illuminating system of the store. Hayes, as he calls himself, had just slipped into his pocket a diamond bracelet which he had been examining when he was detected by the policeman assigned to duty at the store during the holiday rush. Just at the moment when the heavy hand of the law's representative was laid on Hayes' shoulder all the electric lights in the store went out. They had been twinkling uncertainly for a minute before, and it was evident that there was something wrong with the wires. The theory of the police and the employés on duty in the store is that Hayes had an accomplice who had designed ways and means by which the store-room might be suddenly thrown into darkness, and that the failure of the two men to play out their well-laid plans successfully was due to the impatience of Hayes, who attempted to turn the trick while there was yet a red glow on the slender filaments in the little glass bulbs, furnishing just enough light to guide the vigilant eye of the policeman, who was suspicious of Hayes for several reasons.

Hayes Was a Frequent Caller.

The young man had paid previous visits to the store, and after making prolonged examinations of goods had departed without investing in any of the costly goods he seemed to admire so much. He spent most of his time during his visits around the diamond cases. Tuesday evening he called there and examined several articles set with rich diamonds. He bought nothing. Wednesday evening shortly after 6 o'clock he entered the store again, and, advancing to a diamond case, asked Miss Ware, a saleswoman, to show him some diamond bracelets. She set out a pair, which he inspected critically for several minutes. About that time the electric lights began to lose their brilliancy. The policeman had noticed Hayes and was watching him. In one hand he held a silken handkerchief with one of the bracelets resting within the folds. The lights went out, and the handkerchief, bracelet and all, went into Hayes' pocket.

"Guess you've got something that don't belong to you," said a voice in the dark as a strong hand grasped Hayes by the throat. A pair of steel bracelets or handcuffs were deftly slipped on Hayes' wrists, and he was a prisoner in the dark.

The sudden extinguishing of the lights caused a sensation in the store. Honest shoppers knew not what to make of the sudden darkness, but the experienced jewelry men, always suspicious and ever alert, immediately figured out that the strange action of the lights was caused by the manipulations of robbers with a new game to play. They instantly took precautions. Cases were closed in a hurry, and several clerks rushed to the door and stood guard until other lights were secured. The policeman strode out of the store with his captive and the uneasiness of the legitimate customers died away. The jewelry men were, however, anxious until hurried inspection showed that save the diamond-studded bracelet all valuable goods were in the proper places.

Half an hour later the policeman returned bearing a heavy 14-carat gold watch chain, which was found in the prisoner's possession along with the bracelet. The chain had evidently been taken from some other store, as no one in the Norris establishment was able to identify it. The bracelet was held by the police to be used as evidence against Hayes, whose case will probably come up today. In the meantime detectives are trying to locate the owner of the chain.

Just how the lights were extinguished at the very time Hayes was attempting to make away with the bracelet is a mystery no one has yet been able to explain. Experts from the electric light company were summoned, and after an hour's work succeeded in righting matters and getting the lights in working order. They thought the wires had been tampered with, but in their hurried examination could not ascertain the manner in which the mischief had been done. The police are of the opinion that Hayes and an accomplice had visited the store and by some plan of their own devised a method by which they could shut off all lights and perpetrate a wholesale robbery in safety. Hayes on his visits to the store was not noticed to have a companion, but the men may have been working alone. Acting on this theory they are looking up Hayes' record in the hope of being able to learn the identity of his confederate.

TO CHARGE ALL THE TRAFFIC CAN BEAR.

That Is the Avowed Intention of the Fraternal Plate-Glass Combine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—A meeting of the manufacturers and jobbers of the plate-glass trade will be held in this city in the near future. At the recent New York meeting it was decided to advance prices 30 per cent, but since then Western men have made a stand for 25 per cent advance. The avowed intention of the fraternal combine is to keep plate-glass prices at the highest figure possible and at the same time keep it low enough to shut out all importations.

ARRESTED WHILE IN THE CHURCH.

Sensational Scene at a Christmas Entertainment in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—Last night William Strong, aged 22, was arrested on the charge of robbing his former employers, Scheutte & Co., of $1,000. When arrested young Strong was a leading character in a Santa Claus entertainment at the Bingham and Thirteenth Streets M. E. Church on the South Side. A sensational scene followed, as Mr. Strong was prominent in church work.

WANTED TO JOIN HER HUSBAND.

The Wife of a Dead Austrian Nobleman Attempts Suicide.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 25.—Baron Parisse Pehochnopler, living with his wife at National City for some time, died early this morning. When certain he was dead the wife asked outsiders to leave the room, and when they had done so she drank a quantity of chloroform and carbolic acid. She was found unconscious, and though still alive cannot recover.

ASSISTANCE FOR SURROUNDED SOLDIERS.

Long March of Cavalrymen in North Dakota—Indians Give Up Their Arms.

DICKINSON, N. D., Dec. 25.—Maj. Carroll made a forced march Tuesday night with fifty-five cavalry of sixty-five miles in fourteen hours upon the Cannon Ball, arriving at New England City at 8 a. m., complying with orders from Fort Yates by courier to the effect that Capt. Fountain of the Eighth Cavalry was surrounded in Cave Hills by 500 Indians. Two hours' rest was taken at New England City, and Maj. Carroll continued the forced march southwest in the direction of Cave Hills, fifty miles distant. His force got to Capt. Fountain's assistance this morning. Aid may have come in from the south, and if not the surrounded forces are thought to be in a position to hold off the Indians till assistance arrives.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 25.—Capt. Norville, special agent, has just returned from Fort Bennett and reports the Indian war there over. It seems now that the Indians have been the most scared of anybody. They have been afraid that they would be massacred or they would have come in before. After the Indians arrived at Bennett several councils of war were held to determine whether they would give up their arms or not. Finally they agreed to when Gen. Miles asked them. Agent Palmer said: "No arms, no rations or blankets." This soon brought them to time and all arms are now stacked up at the agency. Capt. Hearst, commanding officer at Fort Sully, has received the capitulation of 174 Uncapapas, including seventy of Sitting Bull's band and fifty from the Rosebud Agency. Narcisse Narcello, boss farmer, brought in 412 of Big Foot's Indians. Out of these ninety-eight stands of arms were collected. They were nearly all Winchesters, of every description and of very antiquated pattern. Sitting Bull's men want to remain at Cheyenne and say they are afraid to return to Standing Rock. All have surrendered, and the best of care is being given them. All of the teams of the agency have been started to Dupree's to bring in the sick women and children.

Many of the leaders among the Indians acted very ugly in making final settlements and there was a great deal of quarreling among themselves.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., via Rushville, Neb., Dec. 25.—Part of the peace party is in and the rest is expected late tonight. The warriors send back insulting messages and ask no peace dressing to their Christmas turkey. They are said to be frantic and ready to die. Little Wound is said to be threatening to go back to the field.

Short Bull is reported to have said that if the Government will agree not to disarm his men nor take their ponies he will come in.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 25.—According to reports received at the Mounted Police Department it appears that Commissioner Herchmer three weeks ago issued orders to the border patrols to disarm all United States Indians coming into Canadian territory and collect duty on their ponies, or else turn the Indians back. These instructions were faithfully carried out, with the result that everything is quiet on all the Canadian reserves.

NORTH DAKOTA IS UP AND COMING.

Directors Have Been Appointed in Each County to Prepare an Exhibit for 1893.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—President George E. Bowers told THE TRIBUNE correspondent today that he had a consultation with Secretary Labrie and Commissioner Ruckes of the North Dakota World's Fair Association and they had called a meeting of the entire State organization, to be held in the City of Fargo Monday. Secretary Labrie said all the Vice-Presidents had made choice selections of directors in each county of their respective judicial districts and that all have entered earnestly upon their work. The people of North Dakota are anxious that the Legislature this session will vote a large and liberal appropriation, so that the State can make a creditable exhibit in 1893. It is expected there will be a full representation from every county in the State at the meeting to be held at Fargo on the 29th inst.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—L. A. W. Proult, who went to Chicago on behalf of a number of Montreal merchants to confer with the Exposition authorities to see what arrangements could be made regarding a Montreal exhibit, and also to secure general information needed by intending exhibiters, has returned. Mr. Proult had a long conference with Mr. W. T. Baker, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Exhibits, the result of which was most satisfactory. Mr. Baker assured him that they intended offering every inducement to Canadians to participate. He promised that as soon as space could be allotted Canada, and especially Montreal, would not be forgotten.

CHRISTMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

How President Harrison Spent the Day—Gifts for the Children.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The White House Christmas was in keeping with President Harrison's fondness for home life. It was the children's day. A beautiful tree was placed in the library between the two windows overlooking the Potomac. But before the tree was reached the children had their stockings to examine. All the toys of the season seemed to be in those stockings, but they were not, for the tree held most of the treasures. The distribution was made after breakfast.

After the tree had yielded up its riches the youngsters were taken to the nursery and lunch was served to the elders. There were present, in addition to President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, and Dr. Scott. The table was appropriately decorated with holly, while from the central chandelier hung a sprig of mistletoe. The menu included a large, beautifully browned turkey stuffed with chestnuts, and a plum pudding encircled with holly.

Vice-President and Mrs. Morton were surrounded by their family, their two younger daughters having returned from school a few days since to spend the holidays. There was a general distribution of presents in the household before breakfast and after church a luncheon followed, at which only the family were present.

The members of the Cabinet had, for the most part, only family gatherings to share the Christmas festivities.

TO INVADE THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Boomers Said to Be Preparing for a Big Move Today.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Dec. 25.—A courier, L. Smedly by name, arrived here this evening from the boomers' camp near the State line. He said that he had been informed and believed that 200 men with teams and farm implements and camp equipage will invade the Cherokee Strip tomorrow evening at 5 o'clock. This action is probably due to the fact that the last detachment of United States troops stationed at Fort Merritt, just across the border from the boomers' camp, is to take up its line of march for Fort Reno tomorrow morning.

CHARGED WITH FORGING A WILL.

A Portland, Ore., Man Arrested for a Crime Committed in England.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 25.—Capt. William McDonald was arrested here this evening on a charge of forgery. He is accused of forging a will in Lancaster, England, recently, under the name of George Brooks, and by it came into possession of a considerable sum of money. He afterward came to America. McDonald makes a general and specific denial of the charge. He says he has not been in England for six years. He has been in business here for several months.

COLLEGE MEN OF MUSIC.

YALE STUDENTS DELIGHT AN AUDIENCE OF 2,000 PEOPLE.

Ballads of Alma Mater and Selections on Guitar and Banjo Win Liberal Applause—Fashionable Chicago Extends the Visitors a Most Cordial Welcome—Songs That Were Sung and Those Who Sang Them—The Tour of the Club—Where the Receipts Go.

Christmas night and the Yale Glee and Banjo Club combined to draw fully 2,000 representative Chicagoans to Central Music-Hall last evening. It was the largest audience which has listened to the banjo-guitar players and the glee singers from "dear old Yale" since they left the shadow of the stately elms which surround their alma mater. E. V. Hale, who is the manager of this tour, says last night's audience was one of the largest to assemble since the clubs began their tours ten years ago. The Yale men come to Chicago once a year because they are always sure of a big house and plenty of applause, especially at this season of the year. Standing-room was sold at the box-office long after the concert had begun. The large audience showed conclusively that a warm welcome always awaits either Harvard or Yale in Chicago.

In the boxes were to be seen Miss Harmon, Miss Dorothy Harmon, Hubert Harmon, Linn Rutter, E. Pike and party, J. O. Armour and friends, C. W. Brega and guests, Norman Williams, E. G. Mason, and Edson Keith, all with their families or friends.

The following are patronesses of the club, and nearly all were present:

Mesdames:

F. MacVeagh,	B. D. Magruder,	J. W. Doane,
C. D. Hamill,	J. V. Farwell,	John Newell,
P. D. Armour,	A. A. Sprague,	J. N. Jewett,
E. G. Mason,	S. L. Boyce,	J. F. Heyworth,
G. W. Young,	Cyrus Bentley,	H. B. Mason,
H. J. McBirney,	H. N. Tuttle,	G. W. Meeker.
C. M. Walker,		

Applause Was Frequent.

Society was well represented and the applause was liberal. After the first two numbers the audience, as if by common consent, began a simultaneous hand-clapping from the boxes to the gallery. "Between the acts," so to speak, the students emerged from the green-room and mingled with their friends in the audience.

The program was divided into three parts of five numbers each, and the music, both vocal and instrumental, was of the customary light order, sentiment and humor being pleasantly blended. The program rendered, exclusive of the encores, was as follows:

PART I.

World's Exposition March.....Banjo Club
"'Neath the Elms".....Glee Club
"Cannibal Idyl".....Glee Club
"Integer Vitæ".....Glee Club
"Raven".....Glee Club
"Serenade".....Glee Club

PART II.

Potpourri, Gilbert and Sullivan's "Gondoliers".....Banjo Club
"I Arise from Dreams of Thee".....A. G. Robinson and Glee Club
"Whistle".....P. J. Wurts and Glee Club
A Medley.....Glee Club
"Fairest Is She".....Glee Club

PART III.

Funeral March of a Marionette.....Banjo Club
"Wouldn't You?".....C. P. Cooley and Glee Club
"They Kissed".....W. N. Runyon and Glee Club
Ivy Song.....Glee Club
"Bright College Years".....Glee Club

When the banjo and guitar players reappeared after giving their well-selected melody from the "Gondoliers" an usher was in waiting to present a bright colored bouquet of roses to the first man who should claim it. But the college men were shy, and the usher got tired of holding the flowers. He threw them on the stage, and the club's leader, Mr. Corson, picked them up only to hide them under his chair. He blushed, the students smiled, and the audience clapped its hands until Mr. Corson blushed as deeply as the roses at his feet.

The Club and Its Music.

Following are the members of the club who took part in the concert:

GLEE CLUB.

First tenor—
F. E. Mygatt, J. T. Carr, W. F. Poole Jr.,
S. L. Lasell, O. A. Schreiber.

Second tenor—
Theodore Berle, G. B. Hollister, C. W. Boltwood,
F. W. Hinkle, C. P. Cooley, A. Erskine.

First bass—
A. G. Robinson, H. S. Lyman, W. B. Woodward,
A. G. Dingley, F. J. Price, P. J. Wurts.

Second bass—
T. N. Lillagore, W. J. Hutchins, R. K. Farwell,
N. W. Green, W. N. Runyon.

BANJO CLUB.

Banjoaurines—
W. R. C. Corson, F. R. Oastler, W. G. Preston,
Stuart Webster.

Piccolo banjos—
E. O. Stanard, C. S. Towle.

Guitars—
C. W. Boltwood, C. G. Carter, H. H. Tweedy,
P. J. Wurts, L. W. Gunckel.

Mandolin—
Jason Evans.

Banjos—
E. L. Munson, C. M. Wood.

"'Neath the Elms" is the title of one of the college glees which was the first to win an encore for the club. These are three of the stanzas:

Winds of night around us sighing,
In the elm trees murmur low;
Let no ruder sound replying
Break our happy voices flow.

'Tis a jolly life we lead,
Care and trouble we defy;
Let the short-lived hours speed,
Running smoothly, quickly by,
Till the darkness fades away,
And the morning light we hail,
We will sing with cheerful hearts,
Songs of home and dear old Yale.

Stars of night in silence yearning,
Pure and soft as maidens' eyes;
Sweet the hour when your returning
Bids our merry songs arise.
Listen faintly chiming,
O'er the river's placid breast;
Evening bells are ringing,
Calling us to rest.

The tour of the club this year includes Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Columbus. The club arranges its own trip and only the traveling expenses of the members are paid. After a reserve fund of $3,000 has been realized from the receipts the first $100 goes to support some poor students and all the surplus receipts from the concerts are applied by the committee in donations to college interests of various kinds.

COLLISION BETWEEN STREET-CARS.

Electric and Cable Trains Come Together with Serious Results.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—This afternoon a Pleasant Valley electric car and a Penn avenue cable car met with a crash at the corner of Penn and Seventh streets. Both cars were thrown to one side, and, being completely filled with passengers, a panic resulted, several being bruised in the rush that ensued for the doors. Alexander Robinson, a colored man, was dangerously cut about the face and temple and nearly bled to death. At present he is delirious. Both cars were badly wrecked and travel delayed for three hours.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN MAY STRIKE.

A Threatening Notice from the Miners of Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 25.—The miners of the Central Pennsylvania coal regions have served notice on the coal operators demanding a change in the price of mining from 50 cents gross ton to 50 cents net ton and a new working scale of prices, which they want to go into effect Jan. 1. If the demands are not granted the men to the number of 15,000 will quit work the first of the year.

Liquor Caused the Tragedy.

MONTICELLO, Ark., Dec. 25.—Marshal Jeff D. Haynes was killed today by George Wells, a carpenter. This tragedy is traced to an overabundance of red liquor under Wells' vest.

ISAAC B. SAWTELLE FOUND GUILTY.

He Is Sentenced to Die for the Murder of His Brother.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 25.—Isaac B. Sawtelle was found guilty of the murder of his brother today and was sentenced to be hanged the first Tuesday in January, 1892. The arguments were finished at 5:15 and, after a recess of ten minutes, Judge Doe charged the jury. The first count, he said, being a charge that Hiram was killed in New Hampshire, it is necessary to carefully weigh all evidence as to which side of the line the murder was committed. If the jury believes that he was killed in Maine, then the prisoner could not be convicted upon the first count, and if he was found guilty upon the second count then it must be clearly shown that Isaac had an accomplice in Rochester, N. H. The Chief Justice further stated that if murder had been committed it was murder in the first degree.

At his conclusion the case was given to the jury and the court-room was cleared.

The jury returned to the court-room at 7:40, one hour and fifty-one minutes after it went out. The foreman, in answer to Judge Doe's question, said the jury had found Sawtelle guilty of murder in the first degree. Attorney-General Barnard immediately moved for sentence. After a moment's consultation with Judge Bingham, Judge Doe wrote the sentence and handed it to the clerk, who then read it as follows:

Isaac B. Sawtelle, the sentence of the law, you being found guilty of murder in the first degree, is that you be imprisoned in the State prison at Concord until the first Tuesday of January, 1892, and that you then be hanged by the neck until dead.

HOW MEXICANS OBSERVE CHRISTMAS.

Novel Celebration at San Antonio—The Watch of the Shepherds.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The quaint Mexican festival of El Pastors or the Watch of the Shepherds was publicly celebrated last night at a house in South Laredo street, near Durango. These festivals, which are of annual occurrence in the Mexican quarter are full of interest to people who have never witnessed the ceremonies. In the center of a large room was placed an altar, decorated with flowers, in which reposed a figure of the infant Christ. The watchers, some fifteen in number, were dressed in ordinary clothing, but each wore a long tri-colored sash thrown over the shoulder. They were ranged in a circle facing the altar. In the hands of each was a long shepherd's crook, at the top of which were fastened bunches of artificial flowers, streamers of ribbons, and a number of small bells. The head shepherd led the festival, exhorting the others to watchfulness and hope through the new-born Savior. His exhortations were interspersed with the singing of Christmas carols in the Spanish language sung in chorus, the shepherds' crooks keeping time by regular taps on the floor. The quaint songs, the steady beat, and the jingling of the small bells produced an effect as pleasing as it was novel. This festival is commemorative of the watch of the shepherds on the hills just outside of Bethlehem on the night of the nativity. High over the house was an illumination representing the star of Bethlehem. The same festival was observed last night in many Mexican residences, a large number of which were tastefully decorated and illuminated with candles.

HARPER WILL ACCEPT THE PRESIDENCY.

The Yale Professor to Be at the Head of the Chicago University.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—There is now no cause to doubt that Prof. William R. Harper of Yale College, Professor of Semitic Languages, will accept the Presidency of the new National University in Chicago. The Presidency was offered to Prof. Harper last June and he was given six months in which to decide. His decision will be given in a few days. He is in Chicago at present and will remain there until Yale opens, Jan. 6. It is expected that many original ideas will be introduced by him into the system of management of the new university. One feature of the educational system he will be first to try is a plan of college extension, the aim being to bring classical lore within the reach of common people by means of a series of branch schools throughout the country and under the supervision of the central institution. No degrees or diplomas will be conferred, as the object is not to graduate but educate. It is understood that Prof. Harper has it arranged so that a surprisingly large number of poor boys can receive scholarships large enough to enable them to go through college. It is probable that the new university will draw other professors from Yale, among them Prof. Robert Harper, also an instructor in Semitic languages, a brother of Prof. William Harper.

SALE OF H. J. FURBER'S DRY GOODS STORE

The Entire Concern Passes into the Hands of Frank Bros. of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The dry-goods house of Frank Brothers of this city has completed arrangements and purchased the business and stock of the immense general store of H. J. Furber & Co., Nos. 138 to 144 State street, Chicago. The deal was announced here today. Mr. Louis Burger, who has been manager for Frank Brothers in this city two years, will take charge of the Chicago concern. Mr. Burger was formerly associated with E. J. Lehmann of "The Fair." Frank Brothers will open in Chicago at the old Furber stand Jan. 1.

H. J. Furber & Co. bought out the interest of Walter Proby & Co. in the building Nos. 138 to 140 State street in the latter part of last January. Proby, after withdrawing from the firm, bought out Bullock Bros., shoe men, No. 149 State street. Furber & Co. bought out the leases of the other tenants, by degrees securing the use of the entire four-story block, where the firm conducted a large business. Mr. Furber is a member of the law firm of Higgins & Furber, and a capitalist. This is said to have been his first venture in the commercial line and to all appearances it was successful.

NEW JERSEY DOCTORS ARE PUZZLED.

Birth of a Child at Orange Under Peculiar Circumstances.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 25.—The doctors in this vicinity are marveling over a most extraordinary occurrence. They have ransacked the records and can find no case equally strange. Nov. 19 last Mrs. John Sullivan of Parrow street, this city, gave birth to a baby which was strong and healthy and is doing well. Mrs. Sullivan recovered from her sickness and proceeded with her household duties until Tuesday, when she gave birth to a second child, also strong and healthy. The attending physician, surprised at this abnormal event, called in a dozen of the most prominent physicians in the Oranges. Although an old practitioner himself, he could not account for the occurrence, nor could his colleagues.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

In a row at Chilesburg, Ky., yesterday a tough named James Parton was killed.

Jonathan Boyer, a merchant of Freeport, Ill., aged 60 years, died early Christmas morning.

James Booth, a farmer at New Comerstown, O., was shot yesterday by Henry Worley, one of his hands.

The Grievance Committee of Employés of the Baltimore and Ohio will have another conference with the officers at Baltimore today.

Ezekiel Mettles, aged 60, a wealthy and retired newspaper man, and Miss Elizabeth Blizzard, aged 21, were married at Columbus, O., last night.

De Wolf Hopper announces that he has signed a three years' contract with Della Fox, his sprightly soubrette, and says he is to pay her the largest salary received by any woman in light opera.

LAST EDITION.

YULETIDE IN CHICAGO.

Civilization Has Not Abolished the Good Old Saxon Feast.

IT COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR.

But as Per Program It Brings Good Cheer Along with It.

SANTA CLAUS AT THE HOSPITALS.

Nor Does He Forget the Many Charitable Institutions.

A DAY OF GOOD DEEDS AND JOLLITY.

There is one tune that belongs to Christmas. It is not "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," though that was often heard yesterday. Nor yet is it that pretty melody "Holy Night." It is the old, old tune, "O! Come All Ye Faithful" or "Adeste Fideles" as it appears with its Latin name. Pedestrians who breasted the keen bracing breezes hummed it through their teeth and boys whistled it sharp and shrill. Its notes breathe the spicy fragrance of pine and Christmas greens.

"O, come let us adore him, O, come let us adore him," sung everybody, and somehow the heart of man was the tenderer for thinking of that little baby born centuries ago in the manger among the oxen. The story all came back. There are the shepherds out under the arching sky sprinkled with stars. The heavens flush with glory, and an angel tells them that in David's town is born the Savior, and suddenly the air is full of: "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, goodwill towards men."

"O, come let us adore him," says the hymn. It is a poor kind of adoration that stops at going to church and does not do something to make others happy; it may be little children, or it may be the old and helpless. Christmas is no Christmas unless one gives gifts. So at the hospitals and the charitable institutions, neither the poorest nor the most repulsive was overlooked. It is a sight to bring the water to one's eyes to see the look of joy come into the thin faces of children when a toy or a package of sweets is laid on their beds. It is a pleasure to see the joy of children "of high degree" when they see what Santa Claus brought, but it is nothing to the rapture of these poor little ones.

But Christmas is a home festival. It is a lonely day at hotels. The traveling man who can't get home Christmas is to be pitied. Yet the march of civilization has given society secondary homes, so to speak. So the social clubs in the afternoon and evening began to fill up with parties playing cards or billiards or perhaps dancing in a sort of family style with one of their number at the piano.

The haut ton didn't have any great social events. There was a wedding or two and a few receptions. But with people outside the 400 holidays are scarce and they seized the opportunity. There were plenty of hall dances last night.

Grumblers said that there ought to have been snow, but the crowds of boys and girls who flocked to the parks, with their skates clanking over their shoulders, wanted just such a day as it was—clear and just cold enough to keep the ice firm. It staid about 5 degrees below freezing all day long. Who can compute the number of skaters on the lakes in Lincoln, Jackson, Washington, and Garfield Parks yesterday? The moon was full and bright and the ice was black with the throngs of young people until late.

YULETIDE AT THE HOSPITALS.

The Sick and the Maimed Are Not Forgotten in the Day's Rejoicings.

The celebration that marked the day at the County Hospital was enjoyable. It was impressive, too. On the benches in the great ampitheater, rising tier by tier to the high ceiling, was grouped a series of striking tableaux. On the lower seats in the center were forty trained nurses in their white caps and blue and white uniforms. Below them sat President Smith and members of the County Board, ex-Warden Stephens, and other visitors, while the upper seats were filled with invited guests. On the left were assembled the female patients who were able to leave their wards, and on the right about 200 men, clad in the gray suits so familiar to visitors to the great institution. These were cripples of all sorts, sandwiched between men with heads bandaged of fashions various and startling. Below the seats on one side were the helpless patients, men and women, who are obliged to get around in perambulators. On the other side were the children. Nearly all the little inmates of the hospital were there, clad in neat skirts and red jackets for the girls and sailor suits for the boys. Even the bedridden children were cared for. They were carried to the amphitheater in their cots, where all appearance of suffering vanished from their faces as they gazed delightfully on a gorgeously decorated Christmas tree twenty feet high, brilliant with electric lights, and its boughs bending under drums and dolls and toys of every description.

At the first dawn of Christmas-Day the clerk on duty in the office of the County Hospital heard some one tapping on a window. Out in the cold peering into the comfortable office was a manly-looking little fellow, scantily clad and shivering from the cold. His face wore an appealing look as the Clerk faced him and raised the window:

"Can I come in, please, mister?"

"Why, certainly; are you sick?"

"No. I want to see Santa Claus. I am pretty near 8 years old but he's never been at our house, and never gave me anything, not even candy. My father read in the papers last night that he was going to be here and I want to see him.

A few minutes later the boy was seated at a steaming breakfast and he filled himself at noon with good turkey and plum pudding. Acting Warden Phelan provided him with a good seat at the entertainment from which he saw old Santa make his appearance burdened with toys. And as the gifts were passed around he was not forgotten. A pair of skates, a big box of candy, and a bag of fruit fell to his share. The little fellow wept at the kindness, and as he was sent on his way rejoicing said: "I'll take the candy to my little sister and I'll give the fruit to my mother who is sick. Santa is the boss, ain't he?"

The boy said his father was out of work and was in poor circumstances.

The exercises opened with a Christmas anthem by the boys of the cathedral choir and a carol by boy and girl patients, followed by a vocal selection by Mrs. T. D. Wallace and Master Willie Stainer; cornet solos by Master Arthur Wallace, and recitations by Mrs. Knopf and Miss Katharina Knowles. All the efforts were greatly enjoyed, but the song that seemed to reach the hearts of the maimed and sick beneficiaries was one by Acting Warden J. J. Phelan, who is about to retire to give place to J. B. Taylor, the new appointee. The little vocalists from the children's ward sang, "Santa Claus is coming, hurrah! hurrah!" and a big Maypole covered with cotton snow and decorated with gay ribbons was wheeled on to

the stage. To lively music twelve trained nurses bounded in and after a graceful May dance retired amid a storm of applause from the patients on the benches, who knew the young women could allay suffering just as gracefully as they danced. The May dancers were the Misses Howell, Blair, Coles, Ellenby, Gossage, Moore, Barnes, Esceu, and Kate and Edith Campbell.

The Maypole was rolled away and the big Christmas tree took its place. A chimney and fireplace were revealed. Sleigh-bells were heard, and then Santa Claus—Dr. Bassett—came down the chimney and out through the fireplace. The children went wild with joy. Santa had toys, candies, and fruits for each of them, and there were jumping-jacks for the nurses and rubber dolls for the internes. Dr. McNamara, chief of internes, received a box inclosing a shroud.

For dinner the inmates enjoyed turkey and cranberries, fruits, plum pudding, and other delicacies, and every one of the 550 inmates apparently enjoyed the day. Credit is due Mr. Phelan for the feast and festivities and also to generous contributors.

At the Mercy Hospital, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Calumet avenue, Christmas opened with high mass in the Sisters' Chapel at 6:30 o'clock. Father Stever, a Franciscan from St. Peter's, was the celebrant. The chapel altars were decorated with white roses, and at the entrances to the sacristy were placed palms and banked cut flowers. Fifty-two patients and Sisters received the Holy Communion. Among the patients was one who selected Christmas as the day of his first communion.

Places were set for 200 in the dining-rooms, which number were regaled with turkey, mince pies, oranges, nuts, and sundry other miscellaneous unenumerated attributes to Yuletide feasting. At 3 p. m. vespers and benediction were sung in the chapel.

At the Hospital for Women and Children at Adams and Paulina streets there was a grand Christmas dinner for the sixty-two inmates. In the amphitheater a Christmas tree was provided, laden with toys and candies for the children, while the women were all substantially remembered. There were many visitors, and Mrs. Brand, the matron, said the holiday was one of the most joyous in the history of the hospital. There were many visitors who brought Christmas tokens to their friends. Contributions of toys, fruits, etc., were made generously, and all fared well.

The patients of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital fared well yesterday. Friends had sent in turkeys, chickens, and fruit enough to make two feasts possible. Light wines took the place of the usual coffee at dinner and lunch. The Fair sent its check for $100 in the morning's mail, and every one of the inmates was remembered to the extent of a useful present.

At the Presbyterian Hospital, which was visited by Santa Claus Wednesday night, the day was celebrated by a Christmas dinner of great variety and abundance.

At the Augustana (Swedish) Hospital turkey, chicken, and other things good to eat, coal and books and other articles of utility were received by the wagon-load. The patients there enjoyed a great feast, besides being remembered with useful presents, which were taken from a big Christmas tree.

Generous friends of the Wesley Hospital, on Ohio street, contributed largely towards making Christmas-Day a happy one for the inmates, each of whom was substantially remembered by an appropriate gift. After an enjoyable dinner the inmates took part in religious services.

The inmates of St. Joseph's Hospital enjoyed Christmas fare at dinner and supper, so abundantly were they remembered by their own friends and those of the institution. Turkey, fruits, and candies were in abundance, as well as many presents, provided by the good sisters and friends of the inmates. The Superioress said the patients were delighted over the remembrances sent in and the generosity of the contributors.

Three Christmas trees were necessary to hold the gifts provided for the inmates of the Emergency Hospital at Superior street and La Salle avenue. There was a tree on each floor. Along with other presents each patient was given a basket of fruit. The Christmas fare was all that could be desired.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital received a donation of thirty-three fat turkeys Christmas Eve and Christmas-Day was celebrated with a turkey dinner of which nearly 150 of the inmates and their friends partook. Mass was celebrated at 7 a. m.

Sixty tars, in dry dock for repairs at the United States Marine Hospital, sat down to a great Christmas spread yesterday. Uncle Sam provided amply for them in the line of turkey, tarts, pies, fruits, and pudding, and they turned in at night a happy lot.

That good cheer and kind remembrances will bring happiness to any one, no matter how unfortunate, was demonstrated by the contented faces of the seventy-six inmates of the Chicago Home for Incurables yesterday. A big Christmas dinner was the chief feature, but there were presents of books and pictures, flowers, and other things dear to the ailing, provided lavishly by the charitable. Fruits and delicacies were also sent in abundance. In the afternoon a number of young women, members of the King's Daughters, visited the home, carrying another lot of appropriate delicacies, books, Christmas cards and magazines, and also gave a musical entertainment for the patients.

JOYS OF THE WARDS OF CHARITY.

How Many Hearts Were Made Happy Through Kindness of the Public.

In front of the Newsboys' Home on Wabash avenue may be seen a large Christmas tree reaching to the second story window. It is the gift of R. C. Gibbons to the Newsboys' Home, and as remarked by boarder "Whiskers Hobbs" to "Feetlettes," "we places it outside 'cause Mr. Gibbons is too munificent to confine in a small room." After the tree was planted it was lighted by candles and viewed with feelings of admiration and proprietorship by all the boys in the home. The Christmas dinner was served in the parlors and over the center-table was suspended a large Christmas bell of white roses and immortelles. Last evening Mr. Peter Magnus treated all the newsboys of the home to an oyster supper.

At the House of Providence, which is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, forty-five patients enjoyed the good things prepared for them.

Sixty turkeys were disposed of by the 260 homeless inhabitants of the Chicago Orphan Asylum. All enjoyed a perfect holiday as much as the matrons had power to make it so. The Christmas dinner at this institution was among the most perfect of the day.

At the Erring Woman's Refuge at No. 3111 Indiana avenue the day was quietly observed. The Board of Managers prepared for 2 o'clock a Christmas dinner.

The Waifs' Mission, No. 44 State street, had no special Christmas program. As many of the children as had fathers or mothers spent the evening at their unaccustomed sides.

Prayers, a Christmas-tree, a dinner, and a present for each boy was the Christmas program at the St. Paul Home for Newsboys and bootblacks, Nos. 45 and 47 Jackson street. In the chapel of Our Lady of Mercy, in St. Paul's Home, two masses were sung, one at 5 and the other at 8 o'clock. Father Mahoney was celebrant. The altars were profusely decorated with white flowers and palms and over the center hung a large star of Marechal Neil roses. The Christmas-tree was formally stripped of its charities at 11 o'clock, each boy receiving a pair of mittens, wristlets, stockings, or some other present of immediate utility. Dinner was set for forty-five persons at 2 o'clock. Andrew Cummings furnished the turkeys. Mrs. Charles Collins of the Continental gave the cakes. And right merrily was it all enjoyed.

The children of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum gave an entertainment after they had feasted on turkey, cakes, fruits, and candies to their hearts' content. Songs and recitations by the children made up the program of the entertainment. The children were allowed all the freedom they wanted, and ran riot through the building with the toys generous people had provided. In the afternoon twenty-seven members of the mission band visited the institution laden down with more presents for the inmates.

Any amount of oranges, apples, nuts, and candy galore were sent to the Uhlrich Orphan Asylum by business-men and other friends of the institution. Toys of all kinds were sent in beside clothing for the little folks. Then there was a splendid Christmas dinner which received due and proper appreciation from the wards of the asylum.

The sisters in charge of the House of the Good Shepherd worked two nights preparing to make Christmas a joyous day for their many wards. When the inmates of the different departments awoke at 7 o'clock yesterday morning their eyes rested first of all on bountifully-decorated Christmas trees, of which several were prepared. There was one in each dormitory. A Santa Claus presided at each tree. There were presents for everybody, and they were all secured by the sisters themselves. There were sweetmeats in such abundance that the inmates feasted off them all day. The dinner was one event thoroughly appreciated, and Christmas viands were served profusely. The celebration was the most elaborate one known in the institution.

The children in the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, at Sheldon street and Carroll avenue, enjoyed the day with their toys and the good things brought by Santa Claus Tuesday night, and also participated in a bountiful Christmas dinner provided by friends of the institution.

The Swedish M. E. Church Sunday-school of Evanston gave an entertainment and presents were distributed from a Christmas tree. Cotton was sprinkled over the branches of the tree to represent snow. Some of it caught fire from one of the candles and fell on two little children who stood under the tree. They were slightly burned.

Such of the little people as were able to toddle crowded around a tall Christmas tree in the kindergarten department of St. Vincent's Infant Asylum and joined in a chorus of approbation over the display of goodies and toys on its branches. There was something for everybody—even for the babies in the cribs, who shook rattles and tried to eat rubber playthings all day long. The institution evidently has friends in great numbers, judging from the piles of toys and packages of sweets and fruits received by the Sisters of Charity in charge of the 125 inmates. An entertainment, with kindergarten exercises, by the children was one of the features of the day. Another, of course, was the dinner served by the Sisters.

At the Home of Industry, a home for ex-convicts, at No. 234 Honoré street, Christmas was observed in a quiet manner with a dinner to the inmates by the superintendent, Mr. A. C. Dodds.

The Servite Sisters' Industrial School for Girls, at No. 1396 Van Buren street, celebrated the day with Christmas-tree exercises in the morning and a grand dinner in the afternoon. A present was given to each of the 225 inmates of the school.

OTHER OBSERVANCES OF THE DAY.

Involuntary Guests of the County and City Well Entertained—At Other Institutions.

The 800 persons who are occupying quarters in the bridewell had part of their burden of sorrows lifted from their hearts yesterday through the kindness of Superintendent Mark Crawford and a number of women led by Mrs. Lake of Evanston. In fact they enjoyed a right merry Christmas. After breakfast the inmates were given the freedom of the corridors until 10 o'clock, when they gathered to enjoy an entertainment managed by Mrs. Lake. There was music, both vocal and instrumental, and recitations. The program was a long one and it was thoroughly enjoined. At noon a dinner with chicken for the main issue and plum pudding for the principal side one was served. There were other delicacies in abundance, and there was not an inmate who was unable to do full justice to the spread. After dinner the inmates were provided with oranges and nuts, and as the superintendent and his assistants were making the distribution the cell houses echoed with cheers, intended to show due appreciation of the treat provided. After the morning entertainment Mrs. Lake and her party presented each of the thirty-eight female inmates with handkerchiefs and other useful articles, and then lavished upon the fifty boy inmates candies, nuts, and fruits. During the afternoon Superintendent Crawford relaxed the rules, and allowed his wards to enjoy a few extra liberties, and all voted that they had passed an unusually jolly holiday.

Christmas-Day was spent quietly at the home of the Woman's Christian Association at No. 288 Michigan avenue. Mr. Oliphant, the matron, provided a bountiful dinner for the young ladies. The latter spent the afternoon in various ways, some making calls and others remaining at the home.

L. E. Crandall gave the North Side news boys a Christmas dinner at the Anna House, Indiana and Clark streets, yesterday afternoon. One hundred and ten of the little fellows were present. At 3:30 o'clock they were seated at the tables and each one soon possessed a store of oranges, fruit, and nuts. Coffee, turkey, and mince pie added to their happiness. Each boy was given a box of candy and a pair of warm mittens.

The Woman's Club of Evanston has been letting the suffrage question rest for the last few days to prepare a merry Christmas for about 200 needy children in that village. Every happy urchin who was the possessor of an invitation signed by Santa Claus was on hand Wednesday afternoon at Union Hall, where an entertainment had been prepared by the following ladies: Mesdames P. L. McKinney, William Moseley, Charles Ayars, James Ayars, H. H. Kingsley, Lida Hood Talbot, Mary R. Shumway, W. S. Harbert. Two hundred pairs of mittens, given by the Ladies' Aid Society, were distributed, about a hundred dolls, and several cases of oranges and candy. Mrs. Talbot had an appreciative if not a critical audience for the recitations with which she entertained them.

At least a hundred needy people in Evanston enjoyed Christmas dinners furnished by the King's Daughters and by private families through the quiet agency of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of that village. Mrs. James S. Kirk celebrated the day by distributing to worthy poor families 200 woolen comforters.

Early morning mass and a special vesper and benediction service in the evening constituted the religious observance of Christmas at St. Joseph's Home. The members of the home and the attendants of the Deaf and Dumb School in the same building joined in a Christmas dinner in the afternoon.

The prisoners at the jail were cared for in a manner that savored strongly of Christmas cheer. Relatives and friends contributed liberally to their comfort. The usual Christmas dinner was given by the Sheriff and was served from 11:30 until 1:30 o'clock, while the prisoners were allowed to remain out of their cells for the greater part of the morning.

As lively a spectacle as 300 or 400 children are capable of making was seen last evening at Brand's Hall on North Clark street, where the Orphi Singing Society gave its annual Christmas festival. The chief feature was a large Christmas tree in the center of the room, well burdened with presents for the little ones. There was a Santa Claus to distribute the presents, and the eyes of the children sparkled more brightly than the ornaments on the tree that reflected the electric lights. The parents looked on apparently as happy as the children. After the distribution of the presents a couple of hours were spent in dancing.

The members of Engine Company No. 11 were presented with a fine lot of turkeys as a Christmas present by the Goodrich Transportation company through its purchasing agent, R. G. Simpson.

WHAT THE FASHIONABLES DID.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler and Mr. and Mrs. Selfredge Receive—Other Gatherings.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Chandler and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gordon Selfredge, née Buckingham, gave a large and brilliant reception yesterday afternoon and evening from 8 until 10 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Chandler, No. 182 Rush street. The affair was the first of two receptions to Mr. and Mrs. Selfredge upon their return from their wedding tour to Mexico. The house was brilliantly lighted and the floral decorations were profuse. About the doorways and windows were festooned evergreen and myrtle, and branches of holly were suspended from the chandeliers. On the mantels were large bunches of American Beauties and La France roses and small vases filled with violets. Mrs. Selfredge received in a costume consisting of a white satin petticoat heavily embroidered in rose color, with train and bodice of old rose pink satin. The décolleté neck and short puffed sleeves were trimmed with lace. Her ornaments were a necklace and tiara of diamonds. Mrs. Chandler wore a gown of pink satin, with embroidered white satin petticoat and décolleté bodice trimmed with lace. She wore pink feathers and diamond ornaments in her hair. Mrs. Buckingham, who also received, wore a costume of plum-colored satin elaborately trimmed with steel passementerie, and her ornaments were diamonds. In the dining-room, where refreshments were served, the decorations were also elaborate. The fireplace was filled with holly and the mantel covered with greens. Suspended from the chandelier were red, white, and violet Christmas bells, and on the table was a large centerpiece of white camellias and violets. The young ladies who presided during the afternoon and evening were Miss Eva Kimball, Miss Maude Grannis, Miss Jennie Grannis, Miss May Sturgis, Miss Fannie Moss, and Miss Williams. Each wore the same costume in which they were attired as bridemaids at Mrs. Selfredge's wedding. About 200 guests were present at the reception.

The wedding of Miss Mary Potter to Mr. Frank Smith was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Potter, No. 3961 Drexel boulevard, at 6:30 o'clock last evening in the presence of a large number of friends. The Rev. J. M. Caldwell of the South Park Methodist Church, assisted by the Rev. P. H. Swift of the Oakland Methodist Church, performed the ceremony. The bridemaids were Miss Jamieson of Boston and Miss Emily Thompson, while Miss Mae Cummings was the maid of honor and Mr. Wallace G. Clark the best man. T. Judd and J. C. Johnson were masters of ceremony. Masters Everet Leavitt and Louie Eldbrook and Misses Jessie Haines and Minnie Crawford were ribbon bearers.

The bride wore corded white silk trimmed with lace. The maid of honor wore a dress of the same color. One of the bridemaids wore corn-colored silk and carried a bouquet of yellow roses and the other wore a light blue dress and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

A reception was given in honor of the bride and bridegroom from 8 o'clock until 10:30, at which were about 200 guests. The parlors were tastefully hung with smilax and adorned with ferns and palms. Among the guests at the wedding were the following:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
A. J. Cooper,	Arthur Clark,	James Hood,
W. J. Lowell,	W.H.Hitchcock,	F.W.Dickerman,
H. Hammond,	L. D. Wright,	W. L. Moss,
R. S. Hill,	L. M. Smith,	Wm. Mavor,
Messrs.—		
Lu Sherman,	Louis Burr.	
Misses—		
Lovering,	Allie Nessling,	Jean Beamer.
Lebing.		

A Christmas reception was given in the French House at Evanston last evening. There are six distinct society circles among the guests of this hotel. Early in the fall they made an arrangement by which each set should give one party during the season. The committee in charge was: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Barnes, Miss Shedd, the Misses Boteler, Mr. Frederick Arnd, Mr. Noel S. Munn, Mr. Roscoe L. Wickes, Edmund B. Church, E. A. Chapman, and H. H. Kerr. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with holly and mistletoe. Johnny Hand's orchestra furnished the music. Elegant refreshments were served.

Mr. E. A. Jones and Miss Ada L. Collins were married at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 83 North Ada street, at 8 o'clock last evening, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence officiating. After the ceremony an elegant luncheon was spread.

CLUB LIFE ON CHRISTMAS-DAY.

How the Members and Friends Made the Event a Memorable One.

Members of the social and family clubs of Chicago enjoyed the yuletide pleasures to the uttermost, and the homes of the organizations were thronged with members. Dancing, billiards, bowling, and whist were indulged in by young and old. Formality was dispensed with and the cheer that the festival in some way brings to every one pervaded all.

A fixed program was attempted at but few of the clubs—it was simply made an occasion of general jollity. Cares of business and the household were alike forgotten, and the merriment of the holidays given an inaugural well worthy of the season.

Among the clubs that observed the day were the following:

The Douglas Club had its regular dance, which was attended by 300 or 400 people.

The Farragut members to the number of fifty enjoyed a lunch and spent the evening playing cards, billiards, and other games.

The West Chicago Club had an attendance of 200 people at a ball and supper.

The Chicago Cycling Club gave its usual Christmas party at the club-house at Fifty-seventh street and Rosalie court last night.

Nearly 400 members of the Oakland Club danced Christmas out at the home of the club at Oakwood and Ellis avenues. Splendid decorations of holly and ground pine were disposed of in great profusion throughout the house, mottoes of green greeted the eye upon entering the reception hall, and perfect harmony of arrangement was preserved everywhere. The younger members of the club were present in large numbers. The floor of the ballroom was crowded when Movack's orchestra struck up the grand march and it was not deserted until supper was announced. The german was led by Dr. and Mrs. Carson.

The Kenwood had informal dancing, cards, billiards, and bowling. The attendance was large.

MERRYMAKING OF ALL SORTS.

Dancing and Social Gatherings in Order in All Parts of the City.

In every hall in all sections of the city where German homes are grouped there was a ball or entertainment or merrymaking gathering of some kind last night. The same may be said of the districts where Scandinavians abound. There was speech and song, dancing, social converse, and holly.

One of the most pleasant of these celebrations was given by the Central Turnverein at its hall, No. 1105 Milwaukee avenue. The first part of the entertainment consisted of calisthenic and gymnastic exercises to the music of a full orchestra by the pupils of the society, or the Turner School. Children of both sexes ranging from 6 to 18 years took part in the exercises.

After this part of the program had been concluded a huge Christmas tree, loaded with innumerable presents, was wheeled into the hall and the gifts distributed to the children. Then the children went home, the old folks took possession of the floor and the dance was on.

The Central Turnverein is an offshoot of the Aurora Turnverein and was organized in July, 1886, after the Haymarket riot, by members who became dissatisfied with the extreme radical and socialistic tendencies of the parent society. The Central has now over 300 members, and probably the largest school in connection with any Turner society in the district.

The Aurora turner Society gave an entertainment similar to the above and had an overflowing crowd at their hall, Erie street and Milwaukee avenue. The Scandinavian Club, Chicago and Milwaukee avenues, also had an entertainment.

The marriage of Miss Ida Priestman to Herbert A. Sprague was celebrated Christmas evening at the residence of Dr. John Priestman, No. 3401 Vernon avenue, the Rev. P. S. Henson officiating. The bride wore a dress of seal brown silk trimmed with fringe to match, with diamond ornaments, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. The bridemaid was Miss Lilian May Priestman. She wore a navy blue velvet dress and carried pink roses. The best man was Mr. A. J. Renoe of Pontiac, Ill. The marriage took place under the time-honored mistletoe. All the rooms were lavishly decorated with evergreen and roses. After passing the winter months in Pasadena, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. Sprague will reside with the groom's parents, No. 122 Thirty-third street.

Council No. 1 of the Plattedutsch Gilde had a Christmas tree and dance last evening at Uhlich's North Hall on North Clark street. The children were on hand in full force and enjoyed the event hugely. After the distribution of the presents the grand march took place and attracted young and old. Refreshments were served.

The candymakers, whose vocation is so charming to the children, rubbed the sweetness from their hands last evening and had a good deal of pleasure through the use of their feet at Uhlich's South Hall on North Clark street. The Confectioners' Pleasure Club gave a reception. There was a large attendance and the event much enjoyed. The Reception Committee consisted of F. C. Bubert, F. Gabel, and H. J. Luettgen.

A Christmas reception was given for Prof. L. Kretlow's Dancing Academy at Klare's Parlors on North Clark street last evening. There was a large attendance and the evening was spent in executing the steps the professor has taught his pupils during the term which is about to close.

The members of the Harmony Social and Benevolent Club enjoyed last evening at the North Side Turner-Hall. The club gave its annual Christmas reception and special pains were taken to make the event surpass those of previous years. The hall was elaborately decorated special attention being devoted to giving the stage a festal appearance. The grand march took place at 9:30 o'clock and was led by Mr. and Mrs. H. Benedix. The former is the President of the association. There were about 250 couples present. Refreshments were served.

A. E. Glennie, Superintendent of the Union League Club, gave a complimentary ball to the club employés and a few invited guests at Washington Hall, East Adams street, last night. Prizes were given to the best dancers.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers gave a ball at Martine's Hall, Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. That the affair was popular was attested by the fact that 250 couples attended.

The Lincoln Turnverien Society offered a novel program of eight numbers to an audience numbering over 600. It consisted of charades, pantomimes, and songs. The Lincoln Turner-Hall was festooned and the pillars entwined with evergreen and bunches of holly and mistletoe. Fronting the stage were two Christmas trees resplendent with painted toys and varicolored candles. The turning-school, numbering 200, was grouped around the trees in watchful expectation. The first scene represented "A Fox's Christmas," in which several members of Prof. Gardner's school, arrayed in mimic fox faces, gyrated around the central tree. "The Snow Dance," performed by twelve members of the Turner School, was well received, as were the two following tableaux, "Christmas Evening" and "Christmas Morning." An orchestra of eleven pieces furnished music between the program numbers. The program completed the distribution was made of the presents that burdened the trees. The entertainment was for the benefit of the Lincoln Turner-Hall Gymnasium.

The Brotherhood of Machinery Molders held its second annual ball at Apollo Hall last night. About fifty couples attended.

The West Side Turners had a Christmas entertainment and ball at the Turner Hall on West Twelfth street last night. Part of the program consisted of exhibition drills by the boys and girls of the society, and the distribution of presents from two large Christmas trees. After the drills and distribution of presents the older members of the society took possession of the floor for dancing.

NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING PAPER PAILS.

Discovery of an Akron, O., Man That Will Revolutionize the Fiberware Business.

AKRON, O., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—An Akron machinist and inventor, George W. Laraway, has perfected a process and machinery which promise to revolutionize the fiberware business in the United States. As is generally known, a large variety of utensils are made of wood pulp mixed with certain chemicals to render the product water-tight, the paper pail being at present the most widely used of such ware. These fiberware goods have been heretofore somewhat restricted in their market because of high prices, but Mr. Laraway believes he will soon force a reduction of prices until they will come into much more general use.

After years of study and experiment he has discovered a mixture which, when mixed with dry wood-pulp, will render it adhesive and perfectly impervious to water, and to make his discovery practical has invented an elaborate set of machinery to do the mixing and apply the pressure required.

The first factory has already been erected at St. Cloud, Minn. The buildings consist of two wings, one 60x80 and the other 66x130, boiler rooms 30x60, and a three-story main building 66 feet square.

Besides the unknown chemicals, the principal materials in a fiberware bucket are pulp, resin, and pitch. The pulp is macerated poplar wood. In these new St. Cloud works the pulp is run directly into cylinders in a drying-room. This room is filled with hot-water pipes around the wall, cold-water pipes about the cylinders where the pulp is placed, and a powerful blower that sends a strong current of air through the mass. By these means the pulp is dried to tinder. Thence it passes to a grinder, which reduces it to a fine powder. It is now ready for the chemicals. Meantime they have been mixed, various gums and chemicals, in such proportion as Mr. Laraway alone knows and melted in two great twenty-barrel caldrons. This melted mixture is now fed through attrition cylinders that no lumps of any kind may be left, sifted through fine wire screens, thence passes to the mixing-box, where machinery thoroughly mixes the great mass of pulp and chemicals.

It is now ready for molding and pressure. A combination machine fifteen feet high and weighing thirty tons does this work. It is operated by four men and four boys, while a fifth man works the pumps that furnish the hydraulic pressure. The mixture is sifted into hot dies by the boys, hydraulic pressure is applied, and in four minutes the fiber-pails are ready to be passed on to the cooling and finishing room. They are cooled over cold-water pipes in three or four minutes and then pass to the paint-room, where they are painted, grained, varnished, and stamped by machinery.

THEY WANT A BANKRUPT LAW.

Resolutions from the Portland, Ore., Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Senator Mitchell presented to the Senate today a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Ore., which embodies a concise and comprehensive statement why Congress should act, and six crisp resolutions covering the ground how it should act with regard to bankruptcy legislation. The memorial recites that the attempts of the States to enact bankrupt laws have proved failures both because Congress alone has power to enact such laws and because of the practical impossibility to secure uniformity of action by the States; that the attempts of the several States constitute a vehement protest against further delay by Congress in enacting a bankrupt law; that citizens who reside at long distances from the centers of trade are entitled to have a law enacted which will make credits more secure and enable them to purchase goods at all trade centers at the lowest possible prices; that, in the newly-settled States, the hazards of business are greater than in the older States, the opportunities for securing employment in subordinate positions are fewer, and it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that men who have honestly failed shall be discharged from their debts; that both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy are necessary in the best interests of the entire community. The resolutions cover grounds as follows:

That the reservation to Congress by the Constitution of the United States of the right to pass a bankrupt law imposes an obligation to do so; that the attention of Congress is called to the fact that the several States have attempted to protect the rights of their citizens by the enactment of insolvent laws, and that these attempts constitute a demand for the enactment without delay of a uniform and equitable law; that the best interests of the citizens of all parts of the country and particularly in the States most distant from the great commercial centers will be benefited by the passage of a law designed to prevent the perpetration of fraud, punish wrong-doers, extend commercial credit between the members of the commercial world, promote and foster commerce, and discharge honest insolvents from the burden of their indebtedness over the amount paid in dividends by their estate; that the energetic, enterprising citizens of the United States who have performed the pioneer work of developing the great industry and resources of the new States ought to have, in the event of honest misfortune, the benefits of relief provided by an equitable bankrupt law.

JOHN PRENTISS MATTHEWS KILLED.

Son of the Hazlehurst Victim Shot at Carrollton, Miss.

CARROLLTON, Miss., Dec. 25.—On the principal business street in this town today at 12 o'clock noon, John Prentiss Matthews, the Republican Postmaster at this place, was killed by young W. S. McBride, a wealthy young druggist. Matthews was coming down the street toward the drug store of McBride & Co., armed with a Winchester rifle, when McBride stepped toward him and fired the fatal shot, while Matthews had his gun uplifted and was preparing to shoot McBride. The cause of the difficulty is about as follows: Last night Matthews had an altercation with McBride at the post-office. McBride went to the office after his mail and Matthews began cursing and abusing him, which led to a personal encounter. This morning Matthews appeared on the streets armed with a Winchester rifle and a large pistol. He went about whooping and cursing and threatening to kill young McBride. He paraded the streets several hours this way until he was placed under arrest by the Sheriff. He was taken before the Mayor and released under bond for his appearance tomorrow morning. Matthews then returned to his store, in which is also kept the post-office, and holding his gun in his hands stood in his door and began crying off his goods at auction and cursing every one who came within his hearing. After a few minutes he came down the street toward the drug-store of McBride, where he was killed.

Matthews was the youngest son of John Prentiss Matthews, who was killed at Hazelhurst in 1884, and is a brother of J. M. and S. E. Matthews, the latter of whom is now United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.

A Deal for the Use of Tracks.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—A morning paper says it is reported from a reliable source that the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad company and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad company have entered into an arrangement whereby the Wheeling and Lake Erie is to run from Martin's Ferry to Bridgeport and Bellaire over the tracks of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, in exchange for which the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling will be allowed to run over the Wheeling and Lake Erie tracks to Steubenville.

Counterfeits Abundant.

"It is my opinion that fully 1,000,000 counterfeit $2 silver certificates are in circulation at the present time in the United States, and there are thousands of them here in Philadelphia."

This statement was made by a cashier of a leading bank yesterday.

"Depositors bring them here every day," he continued, "along with other money. We are especially careful in examining all money just now and are seldom losers; but the depositors are, for we at once destroy the counterfeit bills."—*Philadelphia Record.*

IT BEGAN AT MIDNIGHT.

CHRISTIANS CELEBRATE THE HOLY DAY WHEN CHRIST WAS BORN.

Midnight Service at the Ascension—Pontifical High Mass at the Roman Cathedral—The Holy Eucharist Is Offered at Many Altars with Pomp and Circumstance—Flowers, Lights, and Music Make His Praise Glorious—Thousands Make Their Communions and Keep the Feast.

The Church of the Ascension was filled, both at the midnight mass and the late celebration at 11 o'clock. About 300 people made their communions at the midnight service. The musical program for both masses was:

Processional hymn—"Of the Father's Love Begotten" .... Ancient
Introit—The Proper for the Day .... Plain Song
Kyrie, in E flat .... Von Weber
Gloria Tibi, in E flat .... Von Weber
Laus Tibi, in E flat .... Von Weber
Creed, in E flat .... Von Weber
Offertory—"While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night" .... Shelley
Sanctus, in E flat .... Von Weber
Benedictus, in E flat .... Von Weber
Agnus Dei, in E flat .... Von Weber
Gloria in Excelsis, in E flat .... Von Weber
Nunc Dimittis .... Tonus Regius
Retrocessional—"Hark the Herald Angels Sing" .... Mendelssohn
Postlude—"March of the Priests in Athalie" .... Mendelssohn

Prof. Katzenberger presided at the organ. The soloists were Mrs. Katzenberger and Mrs. Van Ness and Mr. Hummell and Mr. Schwickerath. A quartet of strings, a cornet, and a piano supplemented the organ accompaniment.

The church was beautifully though not lavishly decorated. The sanctuary was hung with holly and arbor vitæ and the altar was brilliant with many candles. The vases were filled with calla lilies, hyacinths, and stevia, and between the tall mass-candles stood long feathery brushes of pine, whose green made an agreeable contrast with the white dossal and wing curtains at the back and sides of the altar. The front of the altar was hung with antependia of white silk.

The service was lithurgically as beautiful as any ever done at this outpost of the Catholic party of the Episcopal Church in the West. The choristers entered the church silently and went to their places in the choir stalls. When the organ sounded the strains of the processional hymn the censer-bearer and the boy who carries the incense boat began the procession, and filled the air with a cloud of fragrant smoke. Then came a boy bearing the crucifix flanked by two torch bearers. Other torch bearers and a young man carrying an embroidered banner representing the annunciation came next. After him walked the clergy, the celebrant, the Rev. E. A. Larrabee vested in alb, amice stole, and cope, attended by the deacon, the Rev. Father Upjohn, and the subdeacon, Mr. Charles Bowles, vested in temicle and dolmatic of richly-embroidered white silk lined with rose. The surpliced choir came afterward. The procession was to the left and came up the main aisle.

On arriving at the chancel the celebrant removed the cope and put on a chasuble of white and rose silk embroidered on the orphrey with a representation of Christ in glory. When the gospel was reached a procession of acolytes moved across the chancel to the choir, where the subdeacon held the book while the deacon chanted the words descriptive of the nativity. The lights, the bright red cassocks of the acolytes, the white albs, and the gorgeous vestments made a beautiful picture.

Cathedral of the Holy Name.

Christmas-Day was ushered in at the Cathedral of the Holy Name at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the great church was filled with worshipers, who participated in a solemn high mass celebrated by the Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Scanlan as deacon and the Rev. R. McLoughlin as subdeacon. A full choir under the direction of Organist H. C. Beseler opened the service by a rendition of the old Christmas hymn, "Adeste Fideles." The mass sung by the choir was by Hadyn. The sermon was by the Rev. J. P. Dore.

The principal service of the day was the solemn pontifical mass at 10:30 o'clock. This service is the most solemn in the church ritual and was celebrated with great pomp. The beautiful main altar was illuminated with myriads of lights, and on the apex of the tabernacle glittered the star of Bethlehem, above which in a semi-circle of bright jets were the words "Gloria Excelsis Deo." The altars of the Virgin and of St. Joseph on either side were also tastefully adorned. The celebrant was the Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, D. D., with the Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons as archdeacon, and the Rev. Fathers F. N. Perry and N. J. Mooney as deacon and subdeacon of the mass respectively. The following clergy also assisted: The Rev. Fathers J. M. Scanlan, P. McLaughlin, P. J. Muldoon, J. P. Dore, and the Rev. Aloysius Bosche, S. J., who gave the sermon of the day. As the Archbishop, in the full robes of his high office, preceded by forty acolytes in red cassocks and lace surplices, thurifers in cassocks of purple, and the priests in rich vestments of cloth of gold, passed from the sacristy to the throne at the left of the altar, Prof. Beseler's choir, accompanied by the great cathedral organ, and an orchestra of thirty pieces, gave out the grand strains of Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus, and the bells in the high spire joined in the pæan. The mass rendered was Niedermeyer's "Messe Solennelle" in B minor. For the offertory Novello's "Adeste Fideles" was repeated, with solos by Mrs. Ida Hemmi, soprano; Miss K. Coffey, alto; P. Gleeson, tenor; and F. A. Langlois, basso. The chorus was by the full choir. The quartet, after the Credo, sang a "Veni Creator" by Schubert. At the conclusion of the mass, and while the Archbishop was being disrobed, the organ and orchestra joined in the grand march of symphony from Lenore, by Raff. To the beautiful strains of the march the thousands of people who witnessed the grand ceremonies filed out of the cathedral. In the evening vespers and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament were given, with special musical services.

Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

At St. Peter and St. Paul's Cathedral at Washington boulevard and Peoria streets the holy eucharist was celebrated by the Rev. George D. Wright, assisted by the Rev. Luther Pardee and the Rev. George S. Todd. The presence of the Bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, was expected, but Wednesday night a telegram was received from Rockford saying that he was ill and would be unable to come to Chicago.

Dr. Wright, who is the priest in charge of the cathedral, therefore officiated as celebrant and delivered the regular Christmas address. His text was "Glory to God in the Highest," and he extended the warmest Christmas greetings to the people.

The music, under the direction of William B. Griswold, choir master, was, as usual, of the highest order. Some of the boys' voices are excellent. Appended is the program:

Processional Hymn, "O Come, All Ye Faithful—Ancient.
Introit—Psalm 8, O Lord Our God.
Kyrie .... Dr. Dykes
Gloria Tibi .... Tours
Credo .... Dr. Dykes
Hymn—"It Came Upon a Midnight Clear."
Gloria Patri .... Gregorian Chant
Anthem, "Morning Star" .... Stanier
Hymn—"Shout the Glad Tidings."
Sursum Corda—Plain Song.
Sanctus .... From Gounod's Sacred Heart Mass
Benedictus .... Schubert's Mass
Agnus Dei .... From Gounod's Sacred Heart Mass
Gloria in Excelsis .... Dr. Dykes
Nunc Dimittis, Chant .... Mendelssohn
Retrocessional—"Hark! the Herald Angels Sing."
Postlude, "Gloria" .... From Mozart's 12th Mass

St. Clement's Church.

Three services were held yesterday morning in St. Clement's Church at State and Twentieth streets. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, pastor, was the celebrant at each service. The pretty little edifice was decorated in a becoming manner with holly, lilies, evergreen, palms, and firs, the chancel and altar being embowered in green and white. The Christmas-Day celebration began with a high celebration, the holy eucharist, at 7 o'clock and a plain celebration at 8:30 o'clock. The elaborate service of the day was at 10:45 o'clock, the church being filled on that occasion. For the processional the choir of thirty voices sang "In Excelsis Gloria," and for the retrocessional hymn "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing." Canon Knowles' sermon was a brief exposition of the church dogma underlying the mystery of the incarnation and the spiritual significance of Christmas. "How is Christmas observed today all over the world?" asked the Canon. "It is caricatured and travestied until it has become a feast of the things of this life. In the incarnation God was in Christ reconciling him to humanity. The dogma of Christmas is that by the nativity a personal God comes into contact with his creature man."

While the offertory was being taken the choir sang Gounod's "Nazareth."

Grace Episcopal Church.

Grace Episcopal Church on Wabash avenue is noted for its elaborate festival services. The beautiful church was filled. The decorations were profuse, green emblems of the holy day being arranged at every convenient section of the edifice—the altar, chancel, pulpit, lectern, aisles, walls, chandeliers, candelabra. A noticeable feature of the decoration was three immense Christmas trees, one being placed on each side of the altar and the third in the corner behind the pulpit. The services were conducted by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Percival McIntyre, Chaplain at St. Luke's Hospital. The offertory was in aid of St. Philip's Mission, which is supported by the church. The Rev. Mr. Locke conveyed the sad intelligence to his congregation that the rector of St. Philip's Mission was dangerously ill with typhoid-fever.

Seventy-five choristers sang as a processional the familiar hymn "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing." The anthem was a chorus from Handel's "Messiah," "For Unto Us a child Is Born, Unto Us a Son Is Given." Dr. Locke's sermon was devoted to the spiritual beauties of Christmas-time and the great good which the lessons of the nativity had conferred on the civilized world.

St. James' Episcopal.

At St. James' Episcopal Church, at Cass and Huron streets, the decorations, while not elaborate, were unique. A gothic rood-screen crossed the church just inside the chancel rail. It was made of Christmas green and holly. The cross was surmounted by a bright star of gas jets. On the right and left of the altar cross were clusters of white lilies in silver vases. The baptismal font was also decorated appropriately.

The Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman, the pastor, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Thompson. The singing was by the boy choir of thirty-six voices. The service opened with the processional hymn, the choir preceding the priests through the main aisle. The tune was "Adeste Fideles." Morning prayer was sung and holy communion was celebrated. Following is the musical program:

Processional, Hymn 19. Tune, Adeste Fideles.
Venite, chant.
Psalter, Psalms xix, xlv, lxxxv (page 375)
Te Deum, in F .... Tours
Jubilate, chant
Introit, Anthem, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy" .... Pergolesi
Kyrie, 398 Hymnal .... Tours
Gloria Tibi, 402 Hymnal .... Tallis
Hymn 17. Tune, Mendelssohn, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing."
Offertory, "Hallelujah unto God's Almighty Son" .... Beethoven
Sanctus, in F .... Tours
Eucharistic Hymn. Agnus Dei, in F .... Tours
Gloria in Excelsis, in F .... Tours
Nunc Dimittis, chant .... Walter
Recessional. Hymn 22. Tune, Dykes (MS.)

The sermon was by the Rev. Mr. Tuckerman.

Church of the Annunciation, Catholic.

The Christmas services at the Annunciation Church on North Paulina street were unusually impressive and brilliant. The decorations were exceptionally fine. The altars were arrayed in immaculate white and ornamented with Christmas calla lilies and sweet-scented carnations. Solemn high mass was celebrated at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. E. M. Griffin was celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Father McShane, deacon, and the Rev. Father Hishen, subdeacon. The musical program was one of exceptional length.

The choir under the direction of Prof. Griffin sung Mozart's Twelfth Mass, Donizetti's "Veni Creator," Millard's "Ave Verum." The "Benedictus" was by Schubert. A special feature of the exercises was the rendition of Navello's beautiful "Adeste Fideles," by Misses Kattie Tuffy, Maggie Caverly, Mamie Sullivan, Minnie Dimmer, May Dalton, and Messrs. Becker, May, Dalton, and Furlong, with harp accompaniment by Miss Mary M. Hishen of St. Jarlath's Church.

At St. Jarlath's.

At St. Jarlath's Roman Catholic Church, Jackson street and Hermitage avenue, the high mass yesterday morning was unusually attractive and impressive. The Rev. Father Cox was celebrant, with the Rev. Fathers O'Connor and Cushman as deacon and subdeacon. The main and side altars were brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated. Two features especially marked the ceremony, the sermon of Father Cox and the music of the choir. The text of the sermon was from the first chapter of St. John: "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." The choir consisted of Misses Dunlap, Davy, and Cardona, sopranos; Misses McCaffrey and Arnold and Mrs. McGrath, contraltos; Dr. Tibbitts, tenor, and Dr. G. Froever and Mr. McGrath, bassos. Dr. Tibbitts was the organist.

Services at St. Mary's.

The services at St. Mary's Church yesterday morning were well attended, at the high mass at 11 o'clock the church being densely crowded. The altar floral decorations were beautiful, and above all little gas-jets burned and formed the words "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." Beneath was a flaming star.

The music consisted of a Pastorale on the organ and the rendering of Haydn's Sixteenth mass. The offertory was "Adeste Fideles," with a soprano solo, a duet, and a children's chorus. The postlude was a march by Batiste. The celebrant of the mass was Father J. C. Gillan, the deacon Father Murphy, and the subdeacon P. O'Dwyer.

Talked to the Waifs.

About 100 waifs assembled in the Wabash M. E. Church yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, where they listened to a short talk by the pastor, the Rev. O. E. Murray, and received a large quantity of fruit donated by the pastor.

St. Catherine's Church, Austin.

At St. Catherine's Church, Austin, the choir sung Rosewig's mass in D. The offertory was the "Adeste Fideles," with full chorus and cornet accompaniment.

Parish of the Redeemer, Hyde Park.

Matins were said and holy communion celebrated for the first time in the new parish house of the Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal), Washington avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The church edifice will be erected later. The rector, the Rev. F. B. Dunham, started the mission less than two years ago and it now has over 100 communicants.

SAD CHRISTMAS IN A MILWAUKEE HOME.

A Little Boy Receives a Fatal Fall While Rushing to Meet His Father.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The family of Henry Wiese, living at No. 397 Sixth avenue, spent a sorrowful Christmas. Last night Mr. Wiese came home loaded down with presents for the family. In rushing to meet the father at the door, Ferdinand, a three year old son tripped and fell against the stove. When picked up the child was unconscious and died within a few minutes. His neck had been broken by the fall.

Charles McIntyre, who fell from a bridge to the stage of the Davidson Theater, a distance of forty-three feet, last night, died at the Emergency Hospital at midnight. McIntyre was not employed at the theater, but was merely assisting one of the stage hands in shifting scenery. He was 30 years of age. Sybil Johnstone, the Iza of "The Clemenceau Case" company, was so overcome by the accident as to be unable to appear at the matinée this afternoon, but resumed her part tonight.

An incendiary set fire to the residence of Julius Krause, No. 123 Huron street, early this morning. The fire, which had been started underneath the house, burned through the floor before discovered, but was promptly extinguished.

By One Majority.

It is fifty-one years since one vote decided that Marcus Morton, and not Edward Everett, should be Governor of Massachusetts. Judge Morton had been a candidate for office thirteen successive years when he was chosen by this meager majority. The State cast just a trifle over 100,000 votes at that election. Two years later Judge Morton was elected Governor by one majority a second time. This one majority was, however, then in the Legislature, the people having made no choice. These occurrences were very remarkable. They are called to mind by the one vote majority just given in the Tenth Aldermanic District of Boston.—*Boston Herald.*

Mission Steamer Seized.

The Congo Free State has just seized for its own use the best known steamboat on the upper river. It is the steamer Peace of the British Baptist Mission, and it was the first to travel on most of the Congo tributaries. It is the little boat in which Mr. Grenfell made his numerous discoveries. Mr. Grenfell opposed the seizure, but the state asserted that it required the steamer for the suppression of the slave trade on the Kassi River, and so the authorities hoisted the Free State flag over the vessel. The crew were impressed into the service of the state. It is said Mr. Grenfell is on his way to Europe to protest against this act of violence.

Paid in Pennies.

The debt of a Reading, Pa., church has just been paid off in 80,000 pennies. The children of the community are the principal sufferers, most likely, and one can imagine their bitter grief as they look into their empty money-boxes and contemplate the advent of Christmas.

All humors, boils, pimples, and like blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

INGALLS MEN AT WORK.

THE SUPPORTERS OF THE KANSAS SENATOR LOSING NO TIME.

A Conference of the Republicans to Be Held at Topeka Monday to Talk Over the Situation—Milt Matthews Thinks Farwell's Attack on the President Will Do Him No Good—The Proposed Third Party Convention—General Political News.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Chairman Buchan of the Republican Central Committee sent dispatches last night and this morning to every member of the committee and to leading Ingalls men in nearly every county in the State asking them to be in Topeka Monday and Tuesday for the purpose of conferring with the senior Kansas Senator. Since the election representative Ingalls men have been sent into every legislative district to investigate the conditions and decide on the best plan of winning over the unpledged Representatives. These men will report to Senator Ingalls and Chairman Buchan Monday or Tuesday. Senator Ingalls will arrive in Topeka Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and will remain at the Copeland, just opposite the Republican headquarters. Christmas-Day was not observed at either the Republican or People's party headquarters. At Republican headquarters the clerks were kept busy answering letters. There is almost as much work done at Republican headquarters as before the State election. Either Chairman Buchan or Secretary Smith has been in the city every day. Chairman Chase of the People's Central Committee and Frank McGrath, President of the Farmers' Alliance, have also established headquarters here until after the Senatorial election. A most significant feature of the campaign was a communication from Senator Elliston of Atchison, published in the *Capitol* this morning, intimating that he would not support Ingalls. Senator Elliston is a Republican, but has heretofore refused to commit himself.

Mr. McGrath, President of the Kansas Alliance, in an interview today said the Legislative Committee of the National Alliance will meet in Washington some time in February. Thirty-five States, he said, will be represented at the meeting, and the third-party movement will be one of the principal things to be acted upon.

"This movement," said Mr. McGrath, "will eventually embrace all the labor organizations in the United States. In fact, about all of them are committed to it now except the Grange, and most of the Grangers are members of the Farmers' Alliance. I cannot say when the party will be organized, but it will be done at the proper time."

THINKS FARWELL MADE A MISTAKE.

What Milt Matthews Has to Say on the Senator's Recent Utterances.

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Senator Milt Matthews of Urbana, when asked about the position of Senator Farwell as expressed in his recent interview, said:

"I am sorry that Senator Farwell has allowed his personal grievances to enter into the politics of this State. We as a party are just now needing the help of every man who believes in the principles of the Republican party. We can spare none. I wish this question of patronage could be eliminated from politics. I do not think it important whether Senator Farwell dictates the appointments in Chicago or whether the President, after consultation with the leading Republican, does it himself. If good Republicans are selected that is all that is necessary. I think the Senator has made a mistake that he will be sorry for. I do not know what effect this action of Senator Farwell will have upon the Senatorial contest. We have a score of men who would make good candidates for the Senate. Farmer Oglesby has claims that cannot be ignored. Gov. Fifer may be called upon to make the contest. Farwell is not out of the fight by any means. I will say this: I will not vote for any man who is not a Republican first, last, and all the time. I am against any compromise with any organization that demands that the candidate must renounce any of the cardinal principles of the Republican party. I prefer to go down with our colors flying than to succeed by surrendering one iota of our creed. We shall get together at Springfield and select the man who can win if winning is possible. I do not know now who that man is."

Trying to Select Senator Pierce's Successor.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The conference of Alex. McKenzie, Jud Lamoure, and John E. Haggart, the North Dakota Senatorial triumvirate, which has been in session here the last four days trying to agree on a candidate in opposition to Senator Pierce, has not yet arrived at an arrangement. The situation is still chaotic, and it is said Lamoure himself is figuring to stand neutral awhile and then quietly gather the toga to himself. The unexpected candidacy of Gov. Miller complicates the situation. His positive assurances that he would under no circumstances enter the race were taken as final, and hence it was with no small degree of surprise that the other candidates find him quietly setting up his pins and writing to members of the Legislature requesting their support. The report from Bismarck that the Northern Pacific had withdrawn its opposition to Pierce is known here to be untrue. The support of the Northern Pacific went to Mayor Ball of Fargo at the start, and that powerful corporation is still enthusiastically with him. There are only four lawyers, however, in the Legislature, and the Grangers are largely for Hansbrough, Lamoure, or Miller.

Discovery of Fraud in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—"Tariff Andy" Stewart, Republican Congressman-elect from the Twenty-fourth District, has made a singular discovery in looking up evidence to offset the charges of fraud brought by Alexander K. Craig, his Democratic competitor. Of the four counties in the district, Greene is rock-ribbed in its Democracy to a remarkable degree and though Craig alleges over 1,000 fraudulent votes in the district he specifies none in Greene. Stewart, however, has found that many of the election boards in the county were solidly Democratic, which is contrary to law; that the whole borough of Mount Morris was illegally voted, and that all the prisoners in the Greene County jail were let out long enough to vote for Craig.

May Make Trouble for Paddock.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The Democratic members will probably make a determined effort to oust Daniel H. Paddock, the re-elected Republican member of the Lower House from the Sixteenth Senatorial District, during the beginning of the next Legislature. Paddock held the seat in the Lower House last term, and also held the position of Master-in-Chancery in the Circuit Court of this district. Paddock lately resigned this position.

Farwell's Remarks Unwise.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Senator Bassett returned to the city today. When asked what he thought about Farwell's chances for the Senatorship and the effect his recent utterances regarding the President would have on those chances, Mr. Bassett replied that he had all along supposed that Mr. Farwell would receive the caucus nomination at the hands of the Republicans, but his remarks seriously complicated matters. They were unwise and imprudent, and would almost certainly alienate some who had heretofore been his friends.

Christmas Feast for Rats.

What a ghastly story that was which appeared in the *Citizen* last night, or, rather, the two stories of two dead and dying men, famishing alone in this happy holiday season, and being gnawed to death by the fierce rodents from the sewers. A poor man, sick, friendless, and helpless, lies down with the consent of a watchman in a lonely hallway, and when found the next day his body, half devoured by rats, was still warm.

The other unfortunate was Richard Stoker, a once wealthy citizen, whom disaster had followed fast and followed faster, till at length he lost love for the world and respect for himself. After that, what was there to live for? He crept into the cellar of a saloon at Grand street and Graham avenue a few nights since, and when the body was found yesterday the rats, which it is thought attacked him while he was still alive, had eaten off his face and an arm. Not a pleasant subject this, but might it not be well to guard men who are weak against themselves as well as against the rats.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Enterprise of a Young City.

Vancouver is ahead of every other city in the Northwest in the matter of its electric lights. The city owns its plant, will increase the capacity, furnish an excellent light to its citizens at less than one-half the price generally charged by light companies, and, more than all, light the streets brilliantly without expense, as the income from private lights will more than pay all expenses, interest, etc.—*Vancouver Register.*

Getting Sight of Royalty.

The Emperor of China has decreed that foreign Ministers may see him once a year. Gen. Schenck, who was once Minister to England, had a plan for seeing a king much more frequently than that, and he usually profited by it—unless the other fellow bettered his hand in the draw.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Dan Shepard Improving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Dan Shepard was much better today, well enough to celebrate Christmas like a Christian.

MANGLED BY A GRIP-CAR.

AN UNKNOWN MAN KILLED BY A CABLE TRAIN.

A Railroad Ticket Marked "W. Wagner" the Only Clew to His Identity—Plans of the Creditors in the Kean Bank Failure—New Witnesses to Be Examined—The World's Fair Matters in the South—Other Local News.

An unknown man was killed by a cable-train on Madison near May street last night at 7:15 o'clock. The train was in charge of Gripman Charles H. Askew and Conductor Charles S. Osborn. When the train neared May street going west a man walked toward the track from the south side of Madison street. When within a yard of the track he stopped as if waiting for the car. The grip approached to within perhaps four feet of the man when he was seen to sway forward, and before the car could be stopped he was under the forward trucks, dead. The driver had shouted to the man as he fell, but it was too late either to stop the train or warn the victim.

Officer Patrick Hogan, who happened to be on the car, placed the driver and conductor under arrest and they were taken to the Desplaines Street Station, where they are held on the charge of criminal carelessness. The body was taken to the Milwaukee avenue morgue and an examination showed that both arms of the man had been broken.

The dead man was apparently about 30 years of age, heavy set, with dark hair, and a sandy mustache. He wore a brown chinchilla overcoat, black cut-away undercoat, striped trousers, and gaiter shoes. In his white four-in-hand necktie there was a scarfpin in the form of a leaf. On the shirt and collar was the name C. Wagner. In the pockets two $1 bills, a pearl-handled gold toothpick, a railroad ticket, and a handkerchief were found. On the border of the handkerchief the initial "W" was embroidered in red. The railroad ticket was a commutation ticket on the Chicago and Rock Island railway between Chicago and Seventy-fifth street, and it was issued, as appeared on its face, to W. Wagner.

John Redling and Peter Miller, farmers living at Washington Heights, were run down by a Rock Island passenger-train at One Hundred and Third street about 6 o'clock last night while attempting to drive across the track. The horses escaped injury but the wagon was demolished.

PLANS OF THE PROSECUTION.

Points to Be Taken Up in the Kean Failure—The Prettyman Case.

Assignee Jacobs was at Kean's bank a short time yesterday morning and looked over a few of the accounts. No figuring on the assignee's report to the court was done, and the only statistics yet obtainable are those published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. These show an apparent shortage between disbursements and receipts for the first seventeen days of December of about $500,000. Where this amount has gone Attorney Mayer will attempt to discover from Mr. Kean's private cash book and the five or six witnesses yet to be examined.

Henry L. Hatfield, manager of the New York branch, reached the city yesterday in time to celebrate Christmas with friends at Evanston. He will be summoned to testify at Monday's examination. One of the questions put to Mr. Kean by Mr. Mayer was:

"Do you know of $17,000 having been removed from the New York branch the day before the failure?" The banker replied that he knew nothing about it. The same interrogatory will be put to Manager Hatfield. The Rev. Drs. Foster and Curts of Evanston will also be asked to tell upon whose advice they withdrew their deposits shortly before the failure.

The assignee's report, upon which three bookkeepers have been laboring since the assignment, will be filed in court today. It will be completed by noon, and will make a showing somewhat different from that prepared by the banker for circulation among other bankers when he was soliciting aid for his tottering institution. It will also vary widely from reports to commercial agencies.

The bringing of Kean's methods before the grand jury is being agitated by some of the depositors who had a dismal Christmas in consequence of the failure. Others favor waiting until the result of the preliminary examination before Justice Hamburgher is known. Messrs. Kean and Warne were arrested on a warrant sworn out by W. W. Roger, a depositor, and the preliminary examination will be had Dec. 27.

Yesterday forenoon was devoted by Isaac H. Mayer of Kraus, Mayer & Stein to tabulating the claims of the depositors whom the firm represents. The number of these is over 250, and their balances range from $40 up to the thousands. The smaller sums in most cases represent all the money the owners had in the world. One man had $1,400, which he had saved to discharge a mortgage due in January. As he is without other means the probabilities of a foreclosure and sale of the man's home are strong.

No further steps were taken in the cases against ex-Banker W. L. Prettyman. He was not taken to the jail, as his original bond of $10,000 is deemed sufficient to keep him in town until today. His cases will be brought on at the January term. It is understood that his plan of defense will be to insist that his bank was solvent and that its creditors will receive the full amount of their claims. There is also a legal point to be raised with reference to the constitutionality of one of the sections of the statute upon which the indictments are based.

WORLD'S FAIR INTEREST SOUTH.

Vice-Chairman J. A. McKenzie Says the Southerners Are Enthusiastic.

Vice-Chairman J. A. McKenzie arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon from his trip through the Southern States in the interests of the World's Fair.

"I found an excellent feeling in regard to the Fair wherever I went," said Mr. McKenzie. "The Southern States are great allies of Chicago, and they have made up their minds that when the procession moves they want to be up near the band wagon.

"I only made one public address while I was gone—at Asheville, N. C.—but I discussed the subject with editors of many influential papers, and with Gov. Fowle of North Carolina, Gov. Northen of Georgia, and Gov. Jones of Alabama.

"Gov. Fowle promised to ask for a suitable appropriation to show the resources of North Carolina, and that means a great deal, for the resources of the State are great and the people realize that that fact should be made known. The Immigration Association at Asheville is particularly anxious that a good showing should be made, as the State by that means can show great inducements for immigration.

"Gov. Northen was willing to do all that he could, but the Constitution of Georgia does not permit of any appropriation for anything except necessary expenses of the State Government and, when occasion requires, for extra police protection. He said he would issue a proclamation to the people requesting them to use every endeavor to make a most creditable exhibit.

"I arrived at Montgomery just after the Legislature had adjourned, but it will meet again Jan. 20, and Gov. Jones promised to send in a special message requesting a large appropriation.

"Regarding the trip as a whole I can only say that the South seems to be deeply interested in the Fair and anxious to do all in its power to make it a success. The papers have a great deal to say about it and the public is deeply interested in it."

AN OPIUM SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

Inspector of Customs Crowley Takes Daniel W. Kennedy Into Custody.

Inspector of Customs J. J. Crowley arrested a full-fledged opium smuggler Wednesday afternoon, secured a confession, and had the man bound over before Commissioner Hoyne in bonds of $1,500. The prisoner is Daniel W. Kennedy, a young man from Toronto. Inspector Crowley saw him Monday on that part of Clark street known as "Chinatown." The stranger was making a door-to-door canvass of the Chinese houses. Crowley followed him and finally located him at the Dearborn Hotel. The next day the Inspector followed his man with similar results. Wednesday morning he determined to solve the stranger's mysterious movements. A warrant was sworn out, and, accompanied by a constable, Inspector Crowley started after the stranger. They met him as he was coming out of a Chinese restaurant. Crowley collided with him and the result was as expected. The tins containing opium in the stranger's overcoat pocket rattled. He was then arrested and a search brought to light nine tins, each containing five taels of opium.

Kennedy said he left Toronto last week after purchasing the opium of King Tai of that city. He merely wanted to make a little money, he said. Inspector Crowley thinks the fellow came here for the purpose of establishing an underground opium supply depot. King Tai has quite a reputation among the Government Inspectors. Kennedy paid $8 per pound for his opium and was trying to sell it for $12. The duty on opium is $10 a pound.

MATT PINKERTON GROWS INDIGNANT.

He Denies the Story Told in a Pittsburg Dispatch About F. A. Aldrich.

"It is all false," said Matt Pinkerton, referring to a dispatch from Pittsburg which stated that the detective had secured the conviction of Frank A. Aldrich of Stafford, Kas., at Pittsburg, for an alleged robbery of $10,000 from John K. Lemon while aware that Aldrich was innocent. The dispatch stated the authorities in Pittsburg had received communications from Matt Pinkerton tending to show that Aldrich was not the guilty man and that Lemon had been unable to identify Aldrich, but had been talked into it by the detectives. He was, therefore, pardoned.

"Lemon positively identified Aldrich," said Matt Pinkerton yesterday. "The latter was arrested in Windsor, Canada, and Lemon picked him out of a number of prisoners. I have written no such letters to the Pittsburg authorities as is claimed in the dispatch, and if such letters were received bearing my name they are forgeries. Aldrich was properly identified, a clear case was proved, and he got a seven-year sentence. I think rival detectives have been tampering with this case and I shall investigate."

LOST HIS LEGS BUT SAVED HIS LIFE.

Frank Kearsley Undergoes a Dangerous Operation with Successful Results.

Frank Kearsley will be discharged from the County Hospital in a few weeks, and will have cause to be profoundly grateful to the physicians at that institution. Last November he had both feet and both hands frozen at Erie, Pa. He is a partially demented man, whose friends and relatives live in this city. Kearsley was taken to the almshouse in Erie and his friends here were notified. He was sent here when it was found that his feet and hands had not been dressed beyond having a wrapping of cloth put on them. Owing to the long time that had elapsed since the feet were frozen Kearsley was in such a low condition that the doctors decided that an amputation above the knee, which is the usual place in such cases, would result fatally, and a double operation would also be dangerous. One leg was cut off below the knee. Two days after the other leg was amputated. Kearsley has been getting along nicely. The hands were saved. It was a case in which great chances were taken.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Tried to Sell a Horse of Yerkes'.

Among the cases at the Detention Hospital yesterday was that of Fritz Glasser of No. 138 Southport avenue. He was an employé at the Clybourn avenue car stables, and his mania seemed to be of a business sort. He took one of the horses out of the stable, put a "for sale" placard on his side, and, taking him out on the street, made every effort to find a customer. He was so queer and wild that the police finally concluded to arrest him. And then trouble began. He fought like a tiger, and it took five able-bodied policemen to handle him. Last night he slept in a chair at the hospital, to which he was firmly lashed.

Just a Little Too Near the Police.

Lieut. O'Conner and Officers Shearin and Caldwell captured two men at 11 o'clock last night trying to effect an entrance into the clothing store of H. Rosenthal, No. 215 North Clark street, directly in the rear of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station. Rosenthal heard the men working at a rear window and informed the police, who got the drop on them with their revolvers. A ten-foot fence in the rear of the lot cut off their chances of escape and they were caught like rats in a trap. They gave their names as William Smith and Ralph Myers and claim to come from Milwaukee. Neither of them is over 20 years old.

Three Burglars Gathered In.

George Smith, aged 35, and John Ryan and William Reilley, 21 years old each, all well-known thieves, were arrested yesterday afternoon charged with burglary. One of the men "squealed" when placed in the "sweat-box" and gave the police information as to a place where a large amount of plunder was concealed. About $300 worth was recovered. This is the trio which plundered the residence of M. Siegert of No. 646 West Twelfth street some time ago, and carried off about $100 worth of valuables.

Tied a Nuptial Double-Knot.

Nearly 200 people waited two and one-half hours last night to see Thomas Cloughlin and Anna De Kleinhaus, both members of the Englewood Salvation Army, get married. The knot was tied twice before it was decided binding. The important event took place in Tillotson's Hall. A concert by the brass band preceded the ceremony. Brigadier Fielding first read the Salvation Army marriage contract and then the Rev. Dr. Westerdale of the Methodist Episcopal Church performed the ceremony.

Confessed Numerous Forgeries.

A man named Horner, alias Brown, was arrested by officers of the Lake Street Station yesterday afternoon charged with passing forged checks. Horner passed a check for $8 on John Heath, a grocer at Lake and Sheldon streets. Horner confessed that he had been conducting a wholesale forgery business all over the city. A large number of fraudulent checks were found on his person.

Sent the Money to Dublin.

J. V. Clarke, treasurer of the Chicago Irish Eviction fund, has, on the advice of the Irish delegates, Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon, Gill, T. D. Sullivan, T. P. O'Connor, and Harrington, forwarded $1,200 to the Dublin treasurers, Alfred Webb and Dr. Joseph E. Kenny. Mr. Webb, who is a Quaker, is a strong McCarthyite. Kenny is a Parnellite of the mild variety.

Wouldn't "Split" on His Companions.

Lewis Semayne, a newsboy, while tussling with some of his companions at Adams and La Salle streets yesterday afternoon, was stabbed in the back with a pocket-knife. Semayne refused to tell the police who his assailants were.

Must Wait in Patience.

The new electric lights south of Fourteenth street on the South Side, which were expected to be in operation Christmas-eve, will not be in use for a week yet, as the wire connections have not been completed.

Bitten by a Dog.

Alden Baker, 14 years old, living at No. 6317 Dickey street, was severely bitten by a dog near his home yesterday afternoon. The dog was killed.

Items.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 27° above zero; 9 a. m., 27°; 10 a. m., 27°; 11 a. m., 27°; 12 m., 27°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.77; 1 p. m., 29.85.

All Around the House.

There is upon the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, just below Conewago, the connecting station of the Lebanon railroad, a house standing near the broad steel belt, of which every side can be seen when the landscape slides by as the train speeds over the rails. This is a historic old mansion of stone, which has withstood the winds and winters of a century, and bids fair, unless removed by the onward hand of progress, to brave those of another. Just as the train turns the sharp curve below Conewago Station the eastern side of the mansion looms into view, and as the distance narrows the southern walls and windows seem to turn toward the eye. In another instant, as the curve still winds, the western end takes the place of the southern, and while the iron horse speeds on in its rapid passage the train gives another turn and brings the northern side of the house into plain view. This is regarded as a curiosity by railroad men, and though few of the thousands who travel between the East and West know of this curious location, it is always interesting to hear the engineer talk through the noise and rattle of the train to his fireman, telling him for the thousandth time that "That 'ere crazy house is looming up before."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Is the Agreement Illegal?

Financiers who have been looking into the agreement between the railway Presidents have about come to the opinion that it will be sure to be attacked by the people of every State in which the roads are located, and that it will be held to be illegal. Some of them say that the agreement is precisely like that under which the Sugar Trust was organized, an organization declared by the Court of Appeals in this State to be unlawful. Some weeks ago it was pointed out that even Mr. Gould himself feared that it would be impossible to make any agreement which would be sure to stand the test of the courts. One lawyer here points out the fact that the agreement practically transfers to an irresponsible organization some of the duties which the charters of the various railroads require them to perform themselves, and this has already been held to be an act which may void a charter. It is thought, too, that the railway Presidents themselves have hope, rather than faith, in the permanent utility of the agreement.—*New York Letter.*

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, an efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

HE KILLED TWO BAD MEN.

A PAIR OF DESPERADOES DISPOSED OF BY A CITY MARSHAL.

Two Brothers Shot Dead at Hinckley, Minn., While Resisting Arrest—Seattle Having a Big War with the Northern Pacific—A Wreck on the Iowa Central Railroad Near Grinnell—Crimes at Kansas City—General News of the Northwest.

HINCKLEY, Minn., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The bodies of two desperadoes lie at the City Hospital, having been shot dead by Marshal Booth. At 10 o'clock this morning Michael, John, and Peter Kane, brothers, came into town, and in less than an hour had driven everybody in the place off the streets by indiscriminately firing revolvers and flourishing knives. They confiscated liquor right and left, and were soon hilariously intoxicated. Marshal Booth finally coralled them in an alley, and by a liberal display of arms placed them under arrest. He marched them up the street half a block, when they broke away and began firing at him. The officer, however, was too quick for the desperadoes and sent a bullet into the head of John Kane, who fell dead. The other brothers then quickly turned a corner and attempted to escape up the railroad track toward Duluth. Marshal Booth followed, firing as fast as he could, and finally planted a leaden missile in the back of Peter Kane's head. He died from the wound during the afternoon. Michael Kane was captured and placed in jail, where he is in danger of being lynched. The dead men were single and had been the terror of the lumber camps of the region for a long time. They were about 28 and 30 years of age and hailed from Hastings, Minn. Marshal Booth gave himself up to Sheriff McLaughlin.

AT WAR WITH A RAILROAD.

Serious Conflict Between Northern Pacific and Seattle Authorities.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 25.—A serious conflict is pending between the City of Seattle and the Northern Pacific, and in order to prevent violence and bloodshed the court refused to enjoin the city authorities from tearing up the railroad tracks. The Northern Pacific claims the right of way over certain streets. It was enjoined by the city in October, but Monday Seattle's Corporation Counsel signed a stipulation dissolving the injunction. Monday night the railroad company put a force of men at work and laid the track across the disputed street and defied city police and Mayor and refused to stop work.

Tuesday the city Street Commissioner, with a force of men and the assistance of indignant citizens, tore up the track, and great excitement prevails.

The Northern Pacific yesterday asked for an injunction from the Superior Court to prevent the city from tearing up the tracks. The court refused the injunction, giving as the principal reason a desire to prevent violence and bloodshed, which would follow if the railroad company attempted to lay the track on these streets.

COLLISION ON THE IOWA CENTRAL.

An Engineer and Six Passengers Injured in an Accident Near Grinnell.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Dec. 25.—A head end collison occurred on the Iowa Central last night near Grinnell between a passenger and wrecking train on the Grinnell and Montezuma branch. One engine leaped squarely on top of the other and both were badly wrecked. Six passengers were injured but not fatally. One of the engineers was seriously hurt internally by jumping. The names of the injured are not obtainable. A misunderstanding of train orders is the alleged cause of the accident.

CRIMES AT KANSAS CITY.

Knives and Pistols Used in Various Affrays That Will Prove Fatal.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—No less than four affrays, of either fatal or dangerous results, made up a portion of the Christmas chapter of local crime.

Late last night William Barnes, colored, quarreled with George Taylor, also colored, over the former's wife. Taylor struck Barnes over the head with a hatchet, producing a fatal wound. Taylor was arrested.

William Rockwell, a laborer, called on his former mistress, known as Mrs. Rockwell, at the latter's place of employment. He attempted to persuade her to return to him. She refused and he shot at her. The bullet carried away one of her fingers and the woman fainted. Thinking he had killed her Rockwell turned the weapon on her little daughter, the bullet producing a flesh wound in the arm.

In "Hell's Half-Acre" Oliver White quarreled with Alice Lason, split her head open with an ax, and escaped. The woman is fatally injured. At a negro dive "Vinegar Tom" had an altercation with Charles Morton. The latter drew his revolver, and in the scuffle for its possession it exploded, the bullet striking John Q. Adams, an aged colored man, in the thigh, producing a dangerous wound.

FATALLY SHOT AT A DANCE.

A Party at Des Moines Terminates in a Tragedy.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Early this morning B. Schreiner, Assistant City Engineer and President of the Druides Society, was fatally shot by James Dempsey, an engineer at the Edison electric-light works. The Druides were giving a dance, and it was near the close of the entertainment when trouble was precipitated by a gang of toughs who were partly intoxicated. It was only a moment until the dance-hall was turned into a scene of wild confusion. Women were shrieking and crying, and the men who tried to escape found the door blockaded. Dempsey was forced into a corner, and a shot was fired by him which passed through the arm of a young man named Lewick and entered Mr. Schreiner's breast, lodging in the lung. Lewick's wound is only a flesh wound and will occasion him but little trouble. Schreiner will die. Dempsey was arrested. He claims that he did not intend to fire the fatal shot, but that he endeavored to use his revolver as a club to defend himself, and it being a double action it was accidentally exploded. Schreiner was a good friend of his and was not mixed in the fight.

DOUBLE DROWNING AT ANN ARBOR.

Two Students Break Through the Ice While Skating.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 25.—The sad drowning of two students made this a gloomy Christmas for the students who remained at college during the holidays. Last night about 7 o'clock Frank E. Dickinson and Minnie Brundage left for the mill pond to skate, telling their friends they would return about 10 o'clock. They did not return, however, and as time passed by Mrs. Brundage grew worried and finally at 3 o'clock this morning started a search party. The searchers found a hole in the ice and a muff lying near by. They commenced dragging and at 3 o'clock this afternoon found the bodies. Both victims are medical students, Mr. Dickinson being from Dubuque, Ia., and Miss Brundage from Long Island.

CHRISTMAS MARRIAGES.

A List of the Nuptial Knots Tied Yesterday—Weddings in Many Places.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Capt. Harvey A. Martin and Miss Sarah E. Huston were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's mother in Monticello today.

DECATUR, Mich., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—M. O. Rowland, city editor of the Saginaw *Evening News*, was married to Miss Rose L. Smith at Paw Paw last evening.

Improvements at Galesburg.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Galesburg never had such an expansion of building interest as during the last year. At least $1,000,000 has been spent in building and general improvements. The city has erected a fine system of waterworks, consisting of forteen miles of mains and a system of forty drive-wells at a cost of $100,000. The water supply is obtained from a remarkable bed of clean white sand seventy feet deep and of undetermined extent. Nearly a million gallons of water a day are now being used. The city expended $41,000 in brick pavement, completing the paving of the main business street. The Auditorium, the Knox College Alumni Hall, the Purington Paving Brick plant, costing $100,000, a water-gas plant, cold storage plants, a new street-car company, and a water-proof goods factory are among the features of the year. There have been built 288 residences.

A Shrewd Negro at Aurora, Ill.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Tom Cooper, a respectable colored citizen of Aurora, owned a little market-garden and house adjoining the city. A few weeks ago some of the boomers desired to plot the land in that vicinity, and, objecting to a colored population, gave $8,000 for Mr. Cooper's property. He then bought a house and lot on Pennsylvania avenue, whereupon his aristocratic neighbors immediately clubbed together and bought him out, giving a handsome profit. The enterprising colored man has since bought his old house and four lots of the plotted property and will realize handsomely on this venture.

Shot by a Village Marshal.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The town of Minden City, Huron County, was the scene of a shooting affray last night in which Archie Mooney, proprietor of the Hurd House, will probably lose his life. John Cole, who is Marshal of the place, was taking a drunken man to jail when Mooney interfered. Cole drew his revolver and fired three shots, two of them taking effect in Mooney's breast. Mooney is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is reported that both Mooney and Cole had been drinking. Threats of lynching are being made.

Two Christmas Pardons.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—In accordance with the time-honored custom, Gov. Francis today granted two holiday pardons. The lucky men were W. W. Taylor, sent up from Hickory County in 1877 for twenty years, and John Maguire, sent up from Cole County in 1879 for fifty years. The Governor delivered the pardons to the prisoners in person.

Christmas in Joliet Prison.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 25.—The official count of prisoners in Joliet today was 1,390. Christmas Eve a present was given to fifteen short-termers in the shape of a release from the institution, and this morning after services nine others were set free. A good variety performance by artists from Chicago theaters was given this morning in the chapel. They entertained the prisoners for two and one-half hours. The performance was attended by nearly every prisoner. Burke and Coughlan, Neebe and Schwab, with other lights from Chicago were present and evinced considerable pleasure with the performance.

Henry Hopgood's Sad Death.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—It is now developed that the death of Henry Hopgood, who was killed by the cars Sunday evening, is a peculiarly sad one. H. J. Franche of Chicago arrived here today to claim the body and ship it to Chicago for burial. He says that Hopgood was a well-to-do citizen of San Francisco and was on his way to Chicago to marry Miss Lynch, a lady said to be worth $300,000 in her own right. The marriage had been set for Christmas. Hopgood was an Englishman by birth. His parents live in Leeds, Eng.

Knocked Down and Robbed of $3,000.

MADISON, S. D., Dec. 25.—Just before midnight last night two strangers entered the drug-store of William Bartlett just as the proprietor was closing up for the night after a big holiday trade. Bartlett was knocked senseless by a blow on the head, and when he recovered consciousness the men had disappeared with $3,000 they had found in the safe. Today word was received from Winnifred that the men had been caught, and Mr. Bartlett will go there to identify them.

The Iowa Eisteddfod.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The fifth annual meeting of the Iowa State Eisteddfod was held at Oskaloosa today. The judges were Prof. W. A. P. Murdock of Chicago on music and poetry and D. B. Williams of Braddock, Pa., on prose. The first prize for soprano and tenor duet was awarded to D. Jenkins and Miss Jones of Missouri. Miss Grient of Wilkinsburg, Pa., was awarded the first prize as soprano and soloist. Among the other prize-winners was Osman Pasa of Cleveland, O., for the best poem presented on Henry M. Stanley.

Shot in a Saloon Row.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock this afternoon there was a free-fight in a saloon at Farmersburg, Sullivan County, in which Bud Moore was shot behind the ear, the ball coming out at the top of the head without having entered the skull. George Berohen was shot in the shoulder, but the bullet made but a slight flesh wound.

Accident at a Gas Well.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The Hartford City Glass company, with a large force of workmen, failed to anchor a gas well south of this city drilled last Tuesday, and stones the size of hen-eggs were thrown out. William Carroll was severely hurt by a piece of rock.

Shot on a Train.

DICKINSON, N. D., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—A newsboy named David Shannon was shot on the west-bound passenger-train this afternoon, between here and Medora by a passenger named Lew Buss. The ball entered the skull and penetrated the brain. They had words about the sale of some fruit. Both men are from Mason City, Ia.

Charged with Stealing $500.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—John H. Coberly of this city was arrested late last night charged with stealing $500 from the firm of R. L. Stratton & Co. Oct. 24. Coberly had been in the employ of the firm for seven months.

Burned to Death at a Christmas Festival.

MARION, Ind., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—While John Q. Thomas was acting as Santa Claus at the Second M. E. Church last night his clothing took fire from a gas jet and before it could be extinguished he was burned to a crisp.

Notes of the Northwest.

R. L. Tuttle fell dead of heart disease on the street at Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday.

A young man by the name of Morrison was accidentally shot by John Bland near Oconee, Ill., Wednesday night. The wound is not a fatal one.

E. H. Noyes, station agent for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Coburg, Ind., was struck by a passenger-train Wednesday. He died yesterday.

At Elgin, Kas., yesterday, the City Marshal attempted to arrest John Davis, a tough. Davis resisted and attacked the officer, who drew his revolver and shot Davis through the head.

The Cocktail-Mixer's Reward.

Lawyer J. E. More of Allegheny City, who has charge of the estate of the late millionaire iron manufacturer, A. J. Hughes, wrote to Pat Fury, at one time a bartender at Green's, assuring that lucky youth that no doubt now exists that he is the talented cocktail mixer who was remembered in the dead man's will to the extent of $10,000.

Hughes was an aged bachelor whose taste for stimulative beverages was never fully satisfied until Pat served him with a soul-stirring mixture, in which absinthe and other nerve-producing ingredients were deftly mingled. The ingenious liquor tosser took the compound to the millionaire's room at Green's many times a day, and when the grateful recipient felt the approach of the inevitable end he assured him that he would recieve a substantial reward.

Pat is now a bartender at Cunningham's restaurant at Columbia avenue and Carlisle street. Lawyer More has assured him that he will receive his legacy the 1st of March. The young bartender bears his good fortune with characteristic modesty, and his employer says he is now negotiating with him as to the terms on which he can buy him out.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Peregrinating Bank.

New Zealand has a bank on wheels. On certain days of the week a clerk from one of the Palmerston banks travels up and down the railway line from Palmerston to Otaki, transacting the ordinary business of the bank en route. Laden with a sachel containing his supply of cash, and provided with a teller's usual precautions against danger of robbery, he makes the carriage his headquarters, and there receives visits from customers at the way stations, changing checks or taking deposits as occasion may require. This plan is said to bring a good share of grist to the bank's mill, and proves a great convenience to settlers, who are saved all the trouble of journeying to town to relieve themselves of surplus money or to procure change. This will probably continue until some bold rascal interviews the clerk and cleans out his bank.

A Woman's Fatal Fight with an Eagle.

A Mexican planter who recently arrived in this city from Vera Cruz told yesterday a story of a fight between an eagle and a woman in which the woman was killed. It occurred on the planter's estate in Cañon Jalico, Mexico. The father had gone out to work in the fields and his 4-year-old child was playing before the door. A great eagle came swooping down from the mountains and caught the child in its talons. The mother rushed to save her child, when the great bird turned on her and with its wings and beak threw her to the ground and fractured her skull. Then it seized the child again and was trying to rise with it into the air, when the father came up and shot the eagle. The mother died. The name of the narrator of this story is Bueno Guasa and he arrived here on the Aguan.—*New York Tribnne.*

Man Is a Poor Shopper.

Four men who had been doing Christmas shopping met in a suburban town the other day. Usually they trusted their wives and sisters to do their buying for them, but in selecting gifts for these wives and sisters it became necessary to make purchases themselves. "I have something very handsome," said the first man, and he produced a vase. The second man, with a smile, uncovered a parcel. "My present is a vase, too, and quite a bargain," he said. The third man had a peculiar expression upon his face, when he, too, unwrapped a vase, and the fourth burst into a laugh when a vase was shown to be his purchase. Such originality was a subject of much wonderment.

Hunting for Archduke Johann.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 25.—The Minister of Marine has received a dispatch from the Colonial Secretary transmitting a request from the Austro-Hungarian Government for information respecting the fate of Archduke Johann of Austria, alias Capt. John Orth, who left Montevideo in February last in command of a vessel called the San Margaret, bound for Valparaiso, Chili, and who has not been heard of since. The Austrian Government entertains no hopes of the safety of the vessel, but is nevertheless anxious to learn what has become of the Captain and crew.

Six Remarkable Poker Hands.

"Rex" writes to the Boston *Herald:* At a social game of poker last night in one deal, with six playing, the first man drew two cards and got a full hand of three queens and two nines. The second man drew one card and got a flush of hearts. The third man drew one card and filled a straight of king high. The fourth man drew two cards and got the four aces. The fifth man drew three cards and got four eights. The sixth and last man drew two cards and got a straight flush of spades with seven high. As these were remarkable hands to come out in one deal and all drew cards and no pat hands, I thought you would like to publish them, as it was without the shadow of a doubt a straight deal.

A Welcome Visitor.

"I would like to see President Hawkins of the R. R., R. and Q. road."

"You will have to state your business, sir."

"I have a scheme for getting around the agreement that the railroad Presidents entered into yesterday."

"Step in, sir. President Hawkins will be glad to talk with you on the matter."—*Puck.*

WON EASILY BY CHICAGO.

THE SWIFTS HAVE THINGS THEIR OWN WAY AT ST. LOUIS.

They Defeat the Bluebells, the Crack Football Team of the Town, by a Score of 5 to 2 Without an Effort—Results of Yesterday's Races at Guttenberg and Clifton—General Turf and Sporting News—Base-Ball Gossip.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The football game between the Chicago Swifts and the Bluebells of this city was played today under rather discouraging circumstances for the home team. Wednesday night's blizzard left three feet of snow on the ground at Sportsman's Park, and this of itself was sufficient to congeal the warm Southern blood in the veins of the St. Louis contingent. Not so with the Chicago crowd, however, who fairly reveled in the snow much after the fashion of Esquimaux.

A large number of tickets had been sold, but on account of the inclement weather the attendance was small. Game was called at 3 o'clock, and the teams played three-quarters of an hour each way. St. Louis was completely outplayed—in fact was not in it. The Bluebells could not handle the ball as the Swifts did. The Chicagos did magnificent foot work, and the skillful way in which they passed the ball elicited the warmest admiration. Chicago scored four goals in the first half, St. Louis none. In the second half Chicago scored one, St. Louis two, making the total five to two in favor of Chicago. On account of the condition of the grounds the ball was dead and there were few brilliant plays, but Lee, Aird, and McKnight, and Campbell did particularly good work. Bates also played a great game.

The St. Louis men took their defeat gracefully, claiming that most of the Swifts were experienced Old World players, while they were Americans with an acquired taste for football. The Bluebells are the local champions and are the head of the local league. A Chicago picked nine was defeated here last year, so that the championship game is still to be played. After the game the rival teams repaired to Pickington's, where they enjoyed a fine Christmas spread.

The visitors were escorted to the train tonight by the home players, Bates and five others, with their wives, remaining over until tomorrow.

THISTLES DEFEAT THE CHICAGOS.

A Large Crowd Witnesses an Exhibition Game at the National League Grounds.

Yesterday the Thistles and Chicago teams played an exhibition game at the National League grounds. The Chicagos, owing to the festive season, were unable to play some of their best men, but their places were taken by Messrs. Butcher and Manning of the Wanderers, and Heinemann of the Thistles. The first half was evenly contested, the Thistles getting one goal (Connolly) to nothing. On changing ends they had the wind in their favor and had considerably the best of the game, scoring three more goals, McEwan kicking two and Irvine one. The game was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Butcher, MacFarlane, Davis, Balster, McMillan, Connolly, and McEwan played well for their respective sides.

The teams were as follows:

Chicagos.		*Thistles.*
Gibson	Goal	Gibb
Manning MacFarlane	Backs	Patterson Wilson
Butcher Heinemann Davis	Half Backs	Dewar McMillan Macdonald
Ballinghall	Center	Connolly
Balster Kelly	Right wing	Hislop Loudon
Webb Grey	Left wing	McEwan Irvine

At the Wanderers' grounds two teams demonstrated the beauties of Rugby football.

South Park Curling Club.

The annual President vs. Vice-President game of the South Park Curling Club was played Christmas morning at 10 o'clock. The following is the result:

President—Rink No. 1: A. Nichalson, F. Wilkinson, S. Nelson, O. F. Lindman, 20. Rink No. 2: F. Reidle, J. Nichalson, R. McDonald, J. Armour, 8.

Vice-President—Rink No. 1: J. N. Brown, R. Risk, William Nelson, William Nichalson, 12. Rink No. 2: William Wilson, William Lorimer, H. J. Holthoefer, Robert Tennant, 19.

Totals—President, 28; Vice-President, 31.

Good ice and fine weather put the curlers on their mettle and some exceedingly good shots were made. After the game a meeting was held in the curlers' shelter. Mr. O. F. Lindman, the President, donated the club a medal, to be played for by rinks of the club. The rink winning it twice in succession will retain the medal as its property. The first game will be played Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The feature of the racing at Guttenberg today was Gilmer's success—a 60 to 1 shot. The weather was cold and clear and the attendance was large. Summaries follow:

First race, five and a half furlongs—Gilmer won, Red Light second, Neptunus third. Time, 1:01¾.

Second race, six furlongs—Capulin won, Deer Lodge second, Village Maid third. Time, 1:15¾.

Third race, one mile—Text won, Lizzie second, Gloster third. Time, 1:41¾.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Tipstaff won, Sunday second, B. Harrison, third. Time, 1:01¾.

Fifth race, mile and a quarter—St. Paris won, Kern second, Ecarte third. Time, 2:11¾.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Leveller won, Patrick second, Woodcutter third. Time, 1:15¾.

Results at Clifton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The Christmas races at Clifton were rather cheerless, only 1,500 persons attending. Summaries follow:

First race, seven furlongs—P. Edward won, Gardner, second; R. Pringle, third. Time, 1:31.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—B. Duke won; J. Courtney, second; Fabian, third. Time, 1:25.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Mr. Sass, first; Adair, second; Repent, third. Time, 1:18¼.

Fourth race, one mile—Glory won; A. Farrow, second; Midget, third. Time, 1:43¼.

Fifth race, one and three-quarters miles—Squanderer won, Ebelis, second; Eminence, third. Time, 3:08¼.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Jack Rose, won; Fitzroy, second; Helmuth, third. Time, 1:30.

A Barefoot Race on the Ice.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Several hundred people witnessed the novel sight of a barefoot race on the ice in the bitter cold weather this morning on Branch Brook, Newark, N. J. The contestants were Martin Weiss, an employé of the Knickerbocker Ice company, and James Keegan, a stairbuilder. The distance was 200 yards, and the purse $50. The men stripped off their shoes and stockings in the skating pavilion, and when they appeared on the platform they were cheered by the crowd. They started well together, and were followed by a crowd of skaters. Keegan pushed Weiss hard all the way, but was finally beaten by about fifteen feet.

Indoor Base-Ball at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Following are the scores of the indoor ball games played here today between the Æolus Club of Chicago and the Ottawa picked nine. Afternoon game:

Æolus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	—4
Ottawa	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	—8

Batteries—Ottawa, Rogan and Dunovan; Æolus, Ehlert and Stoercke.

Evening game—Score:

Æolus	0	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	*	—10
Ottawa	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	—7

Batteries—Ottawa, Rogan and Dunovan; Æolus, Ehlert and Stoercke.

Cross-Country Run at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—A cross-country run took place here this forenoon under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association. The men were sent off at about 11 o'clock and began to straggle in at the finish three-qurters of an hour later. The six prize-winners with their time were: M. J. Doyle, 47 minutes 8½ seconds; J. D. Stults, 47 minutes 23 seconds; F. F. Carr, 47 minutes 33 seconds; J. L. Dodge, 47 minutes 33 1-5 seconds; J. J. Kilty, 47 minutes 43 1-5 seconds; A. Blake, 47 minutes 43 2-5 seconds. All but two of the starters finished.

The St. Louis Walking Match.

ST. LOUIS. Mo., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—There were two more withdrawals from the go-as-you-please contest today, Noremac (210) and Horan (246) giving up the ghost. There are now eight contestants. Herty was in the lead at 8 o'clock with 280 miles, Moore 276, Messler 262, Old Sport 252. Horan fell asleep while walking on the track, and not even the loud braying of the brass band could arouse him, so he was carried to his tent and allowed to dream of conquests that would never be his.

Two Prize-Fights Arranged.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Austin Gibbons and Andy Bowen today signed articles for a fight to a finish at 133 pounds Monday, March 2, before the Audubon Athletic Association, for a purse of $3,000 and an outside bet of $2,000. Doc O'Connell of Boston also signed articles today to meet Eddie Conley before the same club Jan. 12 for a purse of $1,000 and an outside bet of equal amount.

Shuffle-Board Tournament.

A tournament at that good old game of shuffle-board was played yesterday at Sims' Caledonian. The entry list comprised some of the best players in the city, and the result was a close and exciting contest. The first prize was taken by Ed Curran, the second by Walter Keeran, and the third by Prof. Delrosche.

The Irish-Americans Won.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A football match between teams from the Irish-American and Gaelic societies was played at the new polo grounds this afternoon. The game was played under Gaelic association rules. The Irish-Americans won the game by 10 points to 3. No goals were made.

The Derby Distance Shortened.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—The Louisville Jockey Club announces tonight that the distance for the Kentucky Derby for 1893 has been reduced to 1¼ miles, the Clark Stake to 1¼ miles, and the Kentucky Oaks to 1 1-16 miles. The reduction in distance is made on account of owners not being able to get horses ready for long distances so early in the season.

Dates for the Freeport (Ill.) Meeting.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 25—[Special.]—The Freeport Driving Park Association will claim June 23, 24, 25, and 26 as dates for its spring meeting. Terre Haute, Rockford, Janesville, Freeport, and Independence, Ia., will form the circuit.

General Sporting Notes.

Evansville, Ind., will have a one-mile trotting track.

Forbes, the purchaser of Jack, will, it is said, use him as a road horse.

Billy Mills, the Eastern sprinter, will shortly go to England to run in a Sheffield handicap.

Budd Doble will have McDoll, 2:15¼, for his free-for-all candidate next year in place of Jack.

Austin Gibbons wants some of Billy Myer's game and is now making a match with Andy Bowen.

Copeland, the champion hurdler, will, it is said, be declared a professional by the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Duke of Portland heads the list of winning English owners again with $126,015 as against $369,290 last year.

Louisville has developed a young bookstore clerk who has built a $50 bill into $5,550 in the last four days at the races. He invested $2,000 of the amount in real estate in his father's name.

The New York Jockey Club has abolished the Toboggan-Slide Handicap. This is a move in the right direction. It seems absurd to offer $10,000 added money to a six-furlong stake for all ages.

It is rather singular that Salvator, unquestionably the king of the turf, won but $25,000 this year. He could have won double that amount, but Haggin practically retired him after his match with Tenny.

Monument to a Living Man.

For the last ten days there has been in Washington on business before Congress a man who had a most dangerous and peculiar experience. He is one of the few men in history who have had monuments erected to them before they were taken by death. The man is Col. James F. Wilson of Virginia, but originally of Illinois. Col. Wilson marched into Virginia during the late war at the head of an Illinois regiment. His home was Peoria in that State. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was in the thickest of it. A bullet struck him in the forehead and came out at the back of the head. He was reported dead to the War Department, and through that channel to his family at home. But he was not dead. An old colored man discovered signs of life in him the day after the fighting and took him to his cabin. The bullet had followed the convolutions of the brain, and the man lived. But for five or six years he remembered nothing prior to the time at which he came to himself in the old darky's cabin. He established himself in Virginia after the war was over and built up a good business. He entered into politics and became one of the Republican leaders. Gradually his mind cleared up, and he recalled the antecedents of his life. He went back to his home in Peoria and found his family all well. He also found in the family lot in the cemetery a neat monument erected by his wife and children to the memory of Col. James F. Wilson, "who fell fighting valiantly for his country" at the battle of Chancellorsville. Col. Wilson had become so enamored of life in Virginia that he took his family back there with him as permanent residents. His monument still stands in Peoria. Col. Wilson says that he would not have it taken down for anything. And, besides, he does not know when he will ever get another.—*New York Sun.*

The Palace and Bones of Pizarro.

One of the earliest Viceroys erected the enormous cathedral that faces one side of this plaza, with its façade painted red and yellow, its three green doors, and a tower at each angle. For nearly three centuries its altars were burdened with gold and silver and jeweled articles of church service and ornament, until a few years ago, when most of its treasures were appropriated and converted into money by a needy Republican Government.

In its dark crypt is the stone coffin of Pizarro, the conqueror, and another containing the remains of his rascally relative, Gonzalo Pizarro. The enterprising tourist may go down and explore the grewsome place by the dim flicker of a tallow dip, and, if he is curiously enough inclined, by the payment of a moderate sum to the sacristan, the stone cover will be removed from the more important coffin and the crumbling bones of the great conquistador exposed to view.

Another side of the same square is occupied by a rather mean-looking building with small shops beneath it, which is no less than the old palace where Pizarro ruled with a high hand during his brief day here, and where he was assassinated by "the men of Chilla," who appointed themselves the avengers of Almagro's murder. Its upper part still serves as a Government "palacio" and is occupied by various officers of the new régime.—*Lima Letter.*

Fixing His Whereabouts.

"I have always wondered," said the newly arrived missionary to the genial cannibal, "what became of my predecessor."

"O, he," returned the cannibal, "he has gone into the interior."—*Life.*

German War-Ships.

Germany is building eleven battle-ships, with an aggregate displacement of 70,000 tons.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Illinois, rain in southern, fair in northern portion, warmer, variable winds.

For Indiana, heavy snow or rain, easterly winds, warmer.

For lower Michigan, snow Friday, easterly winds, warmer.

For Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota, light snows, southerly winds, warmer.

For Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, fair, except in Eastern Missouri, variable winds, warmer.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 25—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Considerably warmer, light rain or snow; easterly winds, shifting to southerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.30	40	44	N.	Clear.	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.74	26	26	E.	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass.	30.60	12	20	N. W.	Clear.	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.52	14	16	E.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.08	30	34	N.	Cl'udy	.22
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	44	70	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.86	46	50	W.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago.	30.34	24	26	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	26	30	N.	Snow.	.38
Cleveland, O.	30.38	24	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.58	52	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.32	24	30	E.	Clear.	....
Denver, Colo.	29.90	50	58	N. E.	Clear.	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.26	26	32	S. E.	Clear.	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.40	20	24	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.34	22	44	S.	Fair.	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.34	22	26	E.	Clear.	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.18	16	16	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
El Paso, Tex.	30.26	34	62	Calm.	Clear.	....
Erie, Pa.	30.42	16	....	E.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.16	50	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.38	18	24	N. E.	Clear.	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.40	20	24	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.76	44	....	W.	Cl'udy	.01
Huron, S. D.	29.90	30	36	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.16	24	26	N. E.	Snow.	.34
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.10	64	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.28	28	30	N. E.	Clear.	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.30	26	32	N. E.	Clear.	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.98	44	44	N. E.	Rain.	.36
La Crosse, Wis.	30.34	26	26	S. E.	Clear.	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.40	18	22	E.	Clear.	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.36	16	20	S.	Clear.	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.34	26	26	S. E.	Fair.	....
Minnedosa	29.72	16	18	S.	Cl'udy	....
Moutreal	30.66	—4	4	S. W.	Clear.	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.96	18	18	S.	Clear.	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.30	36	48	N. W.	Rain.	1.28
New Orleans, La.	29.66	62	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	1.64
New York City.	30.60	24	28	N.	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.36	34	36	N.	Rain.	.80
Omaha, Neb.	30.22	30	34	S.	Clear.	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.60	6	10	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.24	56	60	N.	Cl'udy	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.58	24	30	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.46	16	20	S.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City, S. D.	29.76	38	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.60	12	16	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.22	30	30	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
St. Paul, Minn.	30.20	18	18	S. E.	Fair.	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.24	36	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	30.34	24	28	E.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.16	26	30	S.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.20	26	30	N. E.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.24	26	28	N.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	30.36	24	28	E.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.06	40	62	N. E.	Cl'udy	.44
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco, Cal.						

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Queenstown—Arrived, Britannic, New York for Liverpool.

MARRIAGES.

GAGE—BEMIS—Thursday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, Edward H. Gage Jr. of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mrs. Lizzie A. Bemis of Chicago.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y & Sup't, Mount Greenwood Ill. City—R. 35, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:20 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 1958.

BOGART—At New York, Dec. 23, Julia Bogart, wife of Orlando M. Bogart, in her 75th year.

GERTY—Andrew A., aged 23 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Gerty, at his home, 638, Paulina-st., Dec. 25, 1890. Funeral Saturday, 10 a. m. Dec. 27, by carriages to Mt. Olivet.

HATHAWAY—Dec. 25, Alice Naomi, only child of George G. and Martha W. Hathaway, aged 4 years 2 months and 13 days. Funeral from 617 Park avenue Friday, Dec. 26, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

JORDAN—Dec. 25, 1890, at 11:30 a. m., Anna Theresa, aged 13 years, eldest daughter of Ellen and the late Joseph S. Jordan. Funeral Saturday, from her mother's residence, 154 East Ohio-st., at 10 a. m., to the Holy Name Church, thence by the C. and N. W. R. R. to Calvary.

LYNCH—Dec. 25, Bridget Lynch, mother of Patrick Lynch of 523 West Huron-st. Funeral from her son's residence, Sunday, Dec. 28, at 10 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary, via C., M. and St. P. R. R.

DEATHS.

MARKER—Dec. 25, at the home of her mother, Mrs. S. Rowbotham, 660 Warren avenue, Mary, beloved wife of Will H. Marker, aged 27 years and 16 days. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 28, at 12:30 p. m. from Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner Washington boulevard and Peoria street.

MEINHARD—Dec. 25, at 5 a. m., Joseph, infant son of Frank and Kittie Meinhard, aged 11 months. Funeral Saturday at 10 o'clock, from residence, 645 Blue Island-av., by carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited.

MAGEE—In London, Ontario, Dec. 25, George Greer Magee, father of Guy Magee of this city.

MARVIN—Dec. 24, John E. Marvin, aged 24 years beloved and only son of Wm. A. and Sarah Marvin. Funeral Saturday, the 27th inst., from his parents' residence, 1 p. m., 73 Johnson-st., by carriages to Graceland.

OLSON—John Emel Olson, beloved husband of Anna Olson. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 27, 2 p. m., at his home, 2815 Lowe-av., by carriages to Oakwoods.

ROBINSON—At 14 Seeley-av., Dec. 22, Sadie May youngest daughter of George F. and Mary E. Robinson, of diphtheria, aged 3 years and 7 months.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NORTHWESTERN TRAVELING Men's Association will give a banquet at the Palmer House Dec. 30.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TO RENT—FRONT CHAMBER, HEAT, EVERYTHING first-class, home comforts; reasonable. 236½ Rhodes-av.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Apollo Musical Club.
The first concert of the season will take place FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1890, 8 p. m.
HANDEL'S MESSIAH.
Only Subscribers for the Season admitted. Season Prices, $2.50, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50. BOXES, $60.00. BOX OFFICE, 174 WABASH-AV.

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Every Afternoon and Evening,
CYRENE, Spanish Dancer.
A Tremendous Hit. Also great Holiday Bill. Illusions, Mysteries, Dickens Illustrations, Jocky Dances.
Admission to everything, 50c; children, 25c.

THE AUDITORIUM.
MAC LENNAN'S
ROYAL EDINBURGH CONCERT COMP'Y
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31—ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Admirers of Scottish music and dancing should not miss this concert. Tickets $1.00, 75c, and 50c. Box-Office now open.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON.. ....Manager
MIRTH, MUSIC, MERRY DANCES, AND SCENIC GRANDEUR.
Every Night at 8, The American Extravaganza Co. in the
CRYSTAL SLIPPER.
50c Admission. Matinee Prices 25c to $1.00.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST THREE TIMES
HOYT'S
Satire on Superstition,
Last Matinee Tomorrow.
A BRASS MONKEY
Sunday, Dec. 28—DIE MUENCHENER.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
LAST 3 NIGHTS.
MR. JOSEPH
MURPHY
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY,
KERRY GOW
Sunday, Last Night
Monday, Dec. 29, Mr. & Mrs. Kendal In the IRONMASTER

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS........Proprietors
TONIGHT—MATINEE TOMORROW.
THE HIT OF THE YEAR.
WM. J. GILMORE OPERA CO.
IN
THE SEA KING.
("Superior to The Merry Monarch."—Tribune.)
Seats now on sale for next (the last) week.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
W. J. Gilmore's Great Spectacle,
12 TEMPTATIONS 12
3 MORE PERFORMANCES.
Next Sunday—BOBBY GAYLOR in AN IRISH ARAB.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening and Saturday and Sunday Matinees, WILLIAM REDMUND in his successful Military Drama,
HERMINIE
A Story of the Franco-Prussian War. A Great Cast and New Scenery.
Next Sunday Matinee and Week—OLE OLESON.

NEW WINDSOR, N. Clark and Division-sts.
M. B. LEAVITT............Lessee and Manager
Resident Manager................BEN LEAVITT
LAST 3 TIMES. Tonight at 8. Matinee Saturday.
HELD BY THE ENEMY
Next Week—THE STILL ALARM.

THE ALHAMBRA, State-st. and Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS..............Sole Manager
Admission.....25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Tonight at 8, N. S. Wood in Out in the Streets
Next Sunday Matinee—THE VAIDIS SISTERS.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted
J. H. WALLICK IN
MATINEE TOMORROW, The Mountain King.
Next Sun. Mat.—Held by the Enemy.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Tonight, Saturday Matinee and Night,
PATRICE in "THE MIDNIGHT CALL."
Next Sunday Matinee—THE PAYMASTER.

THE PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 35 AND 50 CENTS.
Farewell times of the Great Sensation,
CLEMENCEAU CASE.
Pretty ESTELLE CLAYTON, as IZA.
Next Sunday—Fred'k Reynolds in The Australian.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.
Havlin's Invincible Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
Friday Night at 8 p. m., Saturday Matinee at 2 p. m., Saturday Night at 8 p. m., last three funny performances of
"THE FAT MEN'S CLUB."
Next Sunday—The Fairies' Well.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE,
Opposite McVicker's.
HANNAH & HOGG..........................Proprietors
TONIGHT—CUSHMAN'S MINSTRELS.
Pronounced Success. 30 Artists 30.
Reserved Seats, 25 and 50 cents. No higher.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Hundreds Turned From The Doors.
Success Most Positive! Success Unprecedented!
THE PAYMASTER.
The Play Is a Go!
Sunday—THE BROOM-MAKER.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S.
South Side Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 22.
BIG HOLIDAY BILL ALL WEEK.
CAPT. PAUL BOYTON'S AQUATIC SHOW
Theater No. 1—Sherman's Goat Paradox.
Theater No. 2—Zanzaretta's Black Art.
Theater No. 3—Harris' English Folly Troupe.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And Bijou Theaters | Near Clark
THE OSSIFIED AFRICAN.
PSYCHE, the Spanish Dancer.
MLLE. BURJOT, with Den of Reptiles. Nest of young boa constrictors, born in the museum.
Theater No. 1—Cosmopolitan Novelty Co.
Theater No. 2—Gideon's Musical Wonders.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
THE CLEMENCEAU CASE OUTDONE 6 TO 1.
10c Admission, 10c.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY..........3 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year..........$6.00
For two months..........1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year..........8.00
Sunday Edition, one year..........2.00
Saturday Edition..........1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered..........12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc..........15 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE, Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Domestic.

8, 10, and 12 page paper..........1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)..........2 cents
Sunday paper..........2 cents

Foreign.

8, 10, and 12 page paper..........2 cents
16 to 20 pages..........3 cents
22 to 28 pages..........4 cents
Over 28 pages..........5 cents

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1890.

MR. PARNELL'S coarse abuse of Justin McCarthy is degrading to the ex-Irish leader. When contrasted with the fulsome eulogies which he used to bestow on the present leader of the Irish party those vulgar jokes and silly prevarications of Mr. Parnell will be taken only as an indication that he is not of sound mind. Last June on the occasion of his birthday speech Mr. Parnell referred to the man he now abuses as "the beau ideal of an Irish National member." He was right then.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of a man killed at one of the railroad crossings where there are neither gate guards, nor watchmen, nor signals has recommended the grand jury to investigate with a view to locating the responsibility and the punishment of the parties to whose negligence the crossing murder is due. It is to be hoped that the grand jury will take up the case and extend its inquiries to other similar cases also. If the investigation should be honestly and energetically pushed the indictment of several negligent city functionaries and greedy railroad officials would follow beyond much doubt. Will the grand jury act on the suggestion?

BY the death of Niels Wilhelm Gade Denmark loses its greatest composer and the world of music one of its most genial and graceful representatives. Gade was discovered first by Mendelssohn, who not only secured for him the distinguished honor of conductorship in the Leipsic Gewandhaus concerts but advanced his interests in Denmark and Germany and became his stanch friend and patron. It was undoubtedly due to this close relation between them that Gade became a warm admirer of Mendelssohn's music and based his style of composition largely upon it, though the Norse feeling always pervades it. He never wandered far away from Scandinavian themes, but at the same time all that he did was colored, possibly unconsciously, by Mendelssohn. The dead composer was a man of singular purity of life and of equal purity in his musical conceptions. Though not a composer of strictly the first rank, yet he has had few equals in graceful, melodious music.

MEXICO has under consideration a new tariff scheme, and the *Mexican Financier* intimates that the fact has direct reference to the reciprocity policy of the United States. It says that though Cuba and Brazil were chiefly aimed at by the new American tariff law, yet it is not improbable that within a year an endeavor may be made to secure commercial concessions from Mexico by means of a threat to affix the increased duties of coffee and hides imported from that country. It says that to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and hints that Mexico may easily place higher duties on certain articles, coming mainly from the United States, in order to be able to reduce or abolish them in case a good bargain can be made with our Government. "When this is done the statesmen of Mexico will have a powerful weapon ready for the conflict which the Washington Government may begin a year hence." It must be admitted to be exceedingly injudicious to say this, if it is intended. Our statesmen are hardly such fools as to be hoodwinked thus easily if the motive for the act were concealed, still less if the intent and reasons therefor be published beforehand.

IT is suggested as advisable that previous to action by the Legislature the Chicago Clearing-House Association should take measures tending to give reasonable assurance of safety to depositors in private banks in this city. The idea is that the clearing-house should investigate the condition of such of them as have their checks passed through that institution, and refuse to recognize such as cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves. It may be objected that such action is not a duty incumbent on the officers of the association, and that they cannot be asked to take the trouble as well as responsibility that would be involved by the action referred to. But if they should choose to assume it no one could reasonably object, the only ones to find fault with the arrangement being those fearful of having the facts known. Little trouble need be apprehended on that score. It is reasonable to suppose that after the Prettyman and Kean exposures the bad ones have already been weeded out. The percentage of rottenness brought to light by their failures is sufficiently large to cover the whole of the mischief, and those who ask for the assurance which would be given by the Clearing-House do not by any means think the investigation would reveal any more bad places. It is wanted because of the greater confidence which it is believed would be felt now in those that remain, and for a safeguard against any repetition of the Kean and Prettyman business in the future.

THE Ocala platform is consistent in demanding the abolition of the National banks in connection with their foolish scheme to flood the country with untold billions of fiat currency to be miscalled "money." But that plank is an unnecessary one. If the fiat plan were carried out no institution with such a basis as that on which our National banks now stand could possibly survive. All of them would have to drop out or organize on the [illegible] lower level of financial depravity demanded by the new conditions. The good bills now in circulation would be retired as too good to keep company with the demoralizing fiat stuff, and the specie all driven out of the country to make room for the trashy material expected to bring round a debtors' jubilee. The National bank of today would have no use for the stuff, not being able to lend it in competition with the unlimited issuing power of a fiat mill, and not thinking it worth while to hoard notes having no redemption feature, the exchangeable value of which was continually diminishing under the issue of fresh lots at the demand of a people crazed with financial drunkenness. Possibly the men who drew up the Ocala platform did not mean to demand the abolition of the National banks, but of the law under which they are now operated. If so why did they not say so? And if they meant what is written why did they not convey some sort of an intimation that if the wish were granted the farming class would be the heaviest sufferer? Surely some of the number had sufficient sense to see this. If so, why conceal it?

THE grand jury's report in reference to the County Jail and the management of affairs at the County Building is more forcible than polite. There is no question that the jail is a back number and that a new one ought to be constructed. It is doubtful, however, whether the suggestion that the courts be kept apart from the jail building is sound. It seems appropriate that the Criminal Court, at least, should be adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of the jail. Then the question arises: Where is the money for the new jail to come from? The people will not stand another loan after the World's Fair, the South Park, and the drainage loans. Repairs and improvements may be made if the County Board exercises proper economy. One recommendation of the grand jury is sound in every particular. The Sheriff as custodian of the County Buildings should be held to strict accountability for their management, and for that reason he should be free to choose every man employed about the building from engineer to janitor. His responsibility should be complete.

ATTACKS ON THE DRAINAGE BOARD.

There is not much doubt that the recent mendacious attacks on the Citizen members of the Chicago Drainage Board published in certain Chicago papers—notably those in the official Democratic organ—are merely preliminary to an attempt on the part of certain local politicians of boodle proclivities to obtain control of the tax-levying and tax-spending powers of the Sanitary District. They are intended for the rural members of the next General Assembly. The process of "education" will be kept up until the Legislature meets and probably during the session. It is hardly necessary to say that the purpose of the schemers who prompt the attack is not a good one. The purpose is, in fact, as inimical to the taxpayers of the district as the attacks of the organs are malicious and mendacious.

THE TRIBUNE was enabled yesterday to outline the plan of the assault which the schemers propose to make on the law. The intention of the schemers in this affair is evident. It is proposed to enlarge the membership of the board to fifteen. The six new members the schemers would elect next November. Only County Commissioners and one Superior Court Judge will be elected at that time, unless the plotters succeed in their plan. The contest will excite little interest it is thought. The Democratic boodlers could run in their six men. Or they might make common cause with the assistant Democrats who hang on the verge of the Republican party in this city. The six new men, with King, Wenter, and Russell, the present Democratic spoils representatives of the Drainage Board, would have a majority of three over the six Citizen members. There would be abundant "opportunities" thereafter.

After the election of next November it is proposed to revert to the five-member triennial plan of selecting Trustees. This plan led to the disgrace and demoralization of the Cook County Board a few years ago, and which resulted in the trial and conviction of Van Pelt, Wasserman, Wren, and others. Those who are now attacking the Drainage law would be gratified at the prospect of a Van Pelt-Klehm-Buck McCarthy administration of the affairs of the Drainage District. It would serve their purpose exactly. Their selfish interests would be subserved by such a board.

But the schemers may as well make up their minds that their plot will not succeed. The honest members of the General Assembly will be fully apprised of the animus of the malicious and mendacious attacks on the Citizens' Trustees. The Governor probably understands it already. There is no chance that any bill or any amendment for the promotion of boodleism in connection with drainage affairs will become a law as long as Gov. Fifer retains his present position. A veto will be as effective as an adverse vote in the Senate or in the House.

As to the malicious and untruthful character of the statements made concerning the Citizens' Trustees it is only necessary to point out that Mr. Prendergast of the Trustees was the County Judge who fixed the boundaries of the district so as to exclude the Calumet region from the immediate scope of the plan. Yet he and Murry Nelson, who also opposed the inclusion of the Calumet basin in the district, are now charged with maneuvering to make the Calumet River, no part of which is in the district, the main outlet of the drainage basin. Only malice, disappointment, and greed could have inspired such mendacity.

FIFTY DOLLARS APIECE.

The Ocala proposition to increase "immediately" the volume of currency in the United States to $50 per capita is the theme of much discussion among farmers and others farther north. A good many people seem unable to comprehend, what ought to be a self-evident truth, that no Government in the world is strong enough to make and maintain at par "money" which has not a satisfactory redeeming provision behind it. The thing has been tried over and over again, and proved a flat failure every time. The integrity of paper issues can only be sustained when the people in whose hands the notes or bills circulate are morally certain that they can at any time convert them into their face value in coin that will be taken at par everywhere in exchange for whatever the vender may have to sell. If it will not fulfill this condition the paper inevitably sinks in value, even in spite of legal restrictions and punishments provided for those who may dare to say it must be discounted. William Cobbett tells how during the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England its notes sunk at one time to about four-fifths of their face value, though it was made a felony to refuse to take them at par, and many people in this country can remember how $285 in paper sold at $100 in gold, though the Government did its best to sustain the credit of the notes, which were subsequently redeemed at par. It may be said they were worth as much in 1864 as in 1879, but their actual selling value was widely different in those years, as determined not by a legal enactment but by what they would buy in open market.

The folks who are advocating the issue of bills in practically unlimited quantity, to be called "money," are simply crooning over old and long since exploded delusions. They are like the men who rack their brains in attempts to prove that they have discovered the principle of perpetual motion, which science has long since demonstrated to be an impossibility. The one and the other keep on moping over the old ideas, entertaining them as new, when their utter absurdity, as well as lack of novelty, might easily be seen by a little study of what others have tried in the same direction. The issuing of money "sufficient to meet the wants of the people" has been tried often, and if it had succeeded in a single instance the plan would soon have been adopted by every civilized and semi-civilized nation on the face of the globe. There would not now be any other kind of money in the world. The scheme is so attractive that nobody would want to see the color of gold or silver money if he could do without it. Think of the beautiful character of an arrangement that would abolish the necessity of working hard to raise money with which to pay taxes and rent and to buy food and clothing! How nice it would be to go to the paper-money mill and draw from it the "money" needed to pay the expenses of living and being comfortable! And then what a charming set of conditions would ensue when it was discovered that the holder of a loaf and a coat would prefer to keep it and go to the aforesaid mill for his own share of "money," instead of letting his property go in exchange for what had been got from the treasury by another man! Think of the exuberant feelings of a man on a cold day owning a basketful of the stuff which he was peddling round vainly trying to exchange it for an equal weight of coal with which to warm up the little ones at home! Fancy his delight on returning to find that he could get a little heat by putting the stuff in the stove and setting fire to it, but could not fill with it the stomachs of his suffering children! Then remember that practically similar conditions obtained at the North in the latter part of the last century, and within the lifetime of the present generation in the Southern States.

That is the end of fiat money every time. The French people tried it before our Revolutionary fathers undertook it, and the people of Argentina essayed it during the last decade. The Russians have choked themselves almost to death with paper rubles, and but recently attempted to lessen the evil by a course of violent purgation. The experience would be repeated in this country if we should be foolish enough to invite it. Do the fiat men want a repetition of the mischief so often suffered in the past by people who fancied they could manufacture stuff that would pass for money and found themselves bitterly mistaken?

GRATIFYING PROGRESS IN NICARAGUA.

The recent report made by the division engineer to the stockholders of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company is the first official statement the public has had of the progress of the great inter-oceanic canal scheme and confirms the various encouraging reports which have come from time to time from outside sources. The report covers the work performed prior to Oct. 8, 1890, and is of the most gratifying description. It shows that the work has been pushed ahead with extraordinary vigor and with equally extraordinary success.

The surveys for the final location of the entire canal line are nearly completed, as well as the detail surveys of the sites of all the embankments, dams, and locks. The surveys for the railroad line also are finished and a dam and reservoir have been located for an unfailing supply of excellent water. The following extract from the report will show the difficulties which stood in the way of these surveys:

> These surveys have necessarily been slow and expensive, being prosecuted in a tropical forest where nothing could be seen at a distance of fifty feet, and where every step had to be preceded by a blow from a matchet to clear away the tangled mass of vines which everywhere presented itself, where all supplies had to be transported in canoes up streams filled with logs, and then packed on men's backs for miles over hills so steep that a man can only climb up and down by holding on the small trees and brush, much of the time with the rain pouring in torrents, or through swamps where for long distances men have have had to flounder through thick mud from their waist to their armpits in depth. To one who has never conducted such a survey no description can give an accurate idea of the slowness, difficulty, and disagreeableness of the work; but you, who have personally conducted so many surveys in this country, do not need any further comments.

A telegraph line has been constructed sixty miles into the interior. A large number of permanent buildings have been constructed. At Greytown a fine wharf has been built, also a breakwater, extending a distance of 715 feet into the sea, and to be carried out a total distance of 1,900 feet. The dreaded bar has been cut through and with the dredging plant purchased at Colon navigation for large steamers up to the wharf at Greytown will be made possible. The Hon. Warner Miller, President of the company, in his preface to the report, states that the depth of water on the bar is now twelve feet and that it will be deepened to twenty feet in the next four weeks, which will give all the depth that is needed. On the western end of the route a contract has been let for clearing the right of way from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific and work will begin soon.

One of the most satisfactory features of the report is the statement of the Chief Surgeon as to the excellent health of the working force notwithstanding the many exposures it has had to meet in an unbroken wilderness which has not a public highway. The percentage of deaths is very small, and there has not been a death from sickness among the officers. He reports that the sick list has been kept down to a point which would be considered excellent in any climate, which indicates that it will be easy to keep up a large working force. There is not a discouraging feature anywhere in the report, and the stockholders as well as the general public may be congratulated that the great work has been inaugurated and pushed forward in its initial stages with such remarkable success. The new year opens full of promise for the Nicaragua scheme and with the gloomiest possible outlook for the ill-fated Panama. Its further progress will be watched with great interest.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

The board on gun factories and steel forgings for high-power guns has made a report to the Senate which emphasizes the necessity that Congress shall give the question of our coast defenses instant and favorable consideration. This report shows that with the present plant of the Government it will take twenty-two years to finish the guns necessary for the defense of the harbors on the Atlantic coast, twenty-six years for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and forty years for the Eastern and Pacific coasts. In view of this the board recommends, in addition to the completion of the Watervliet Gun Factory, a bill for which still is pending in Congress, the establishment of a factory for making high-power guns on the Pacific coast. In this same connection the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* has prepared a list of the National forts, sixty-two in number, and the details of their equipment, as it was sent to Congress in 1874. For all purposes these forts were at that time efficient and they were armed to resist successfully any foreign attack. Since that time, however, the improvements in vessel building, high-power guns, and explosives have advanced with wonderful rapidity, and today the United States has not a fort which is not obsolete, and not a single modern gun mounted anywhere for coast defense, or even for the protection of its Capital. This disgraceful condition of affairs has been pointed out by the President, by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, by the Chief of Engineers, by the General of the Army, and by the Ordnance Board created by Congress; but what is Congress doing to remedy it? What is it doing to protect the defenseless cities along the coasts?

Creditable activity is being manifested in building up the navy, and the appropriations thus far made are ample for that purpose. They will insure new and powerful vessels every year for many years to come, and strong enough to meet the vessels of foreign Powers on something like an equal footing. Now it is time to stop building vessels, and if there is any money left, after the huge pension and other grabs have been made, to devote it to coast defenses, strong forts, and high-power dynamite guns or other explosives which may satisfy tests. The present complication with Great Britain should be an eloquent warning. There may be war or there may not. We may back down from our positions and thus secure peace. But suppose we should maintain them and war should result. What kind of condition are we in for a contest with Great Britain's powerful navy? How long would our old-fashioned forts and guns protect the rich coast cities against vessels which could lie out of range of our guns and bombard and burn them? It is all well well enough to talk about the picnic our soldiers would have in rushing over into Canada and seizing Canadian cities, but what would become of defenseless Boston, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Chicago, and Milwaukee? The British fleet could blockade our entire coast and burn these cities with their immense wealth without any resistance on our part. The English would not have to land troops, and they probably would not concern themselves much about Canada. They would hold our coasts at their mercy because we have not a fort or a gun which can resist them. That is the condition we are in and it is disgraceful. If we have peace we must have it only on the sufferance of foreign Powers, and that is disgraceful also. If it were not that England is aware of our defenseless condition Lord Salisbury never would have played his game of bluff in the seal fishery matter as he did.

A DESTRUCTIONIST DEMAGOGUE.

The weak, selfish, demagogic Senator Vance of North Carolina has professed his willingness to support the foolish "Subtreasury bill" if instructed by the State Legislature to do so. He is willing to wreck the prosperity of the United States in order to promote his own selfish ambition. Of course, he makes the diplomatic reservation that the will of the people must be obeyed "unless compliance would involve the representative in moral wrong," but it is evident his conscience has not informed him that the scheme he has agreed to support under instructions is anything other than right and proper. His qualifying phrase is simply of the juggling sort, invented for the purpose of throwing the blame on the other fellow while the speaker willingly accepts all the advantages that follow from the disgraceful dicker. Vance is ready to obey the voice of his people as if it were the voice of God, no matter to what absurd lengths, untenable conclusions, and unjust acts it may impel him, provided it does not imperil his possession of the loaves and fishes and his assumed rights to office. Whether the requirement be to try to lead his State out of the Union or to plunge the whole country into anarchy and bankruptcy is all one to him. The exploded doctrine of ultra State rights, or the equally dilapidated old greenback-fiat craze, may alike command his advocacy and support so long as his constituents will "retain" him for the service.

By this admission if by no other Senator Vance stands self-confessed as utterly unfit to represent the people in the councils of the Nation. He has shown himself ready to chum in with the disgraceful rascals who would wreck the country to serve their own selfish ends and who ought to be relegated to the limbo of political obscurity. He should know, and probably does, that the scheme to which he has thus committed himself is visionary, impracticable, and would be destructive to the extent to which it would be possible to carry it out before the people became convinced they had made a grand mistake. He needs only to look at the Argentine Republic to see what a comparatively small edition of the fiat issue has done to reduce a nation from the height of prosperity to utter bankruptcy in the short space of about half a dozen years. He cannot but have heard or read something of this, enough to satisfy him that the load which has weighed down Argentina is of the same kind as that which the Ocala platform proposes to hang around the necks of the people of the United States. Knowing this he must be set down as one of those dangerous demagogues who would commit treason for the sake of a possible retention in office, and act as basely as Judas, who betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver. The talk of such a charlatan about "good faith in observance of instructions and public pledges" is mere bosh.

The Alliance of Southern men who, having failed to dissolve the Union a few years ago, would now ruin it by plunging it into hopeless bankruptcy, may well be proud of their candidate. He has pledged himself to carry out their behests to whatever consequences they may lead. There is good reason to believe on the testimony of their chosen organ that these destructionists are not in a majority even in North Carolina, which leaves room for the suspicion that Senator Vance has not done the best for himself in signifying his willingness to promote the views of the Alliance. Should the members of that organization prove to be in a minority among the voters Vance will stand an excellent chance of being allowed to represent them at home instead of in Washington. In that case the step he has taken in the hope of keeping his seat will be the direct cause of his retirement to the place which is most appropriate for those who would sacrifice the country for their own ends. His constituents could hardly do a better service to the Nation than to decide next time to keep him at home.

TAXATION AND ASSESSMENT.

If the Indiana farmers be correctly reported they are fully as inconsistent when in convention assembled at Peru as were their brethren at Ocala. Their resolutions condemned the permission to foreign corporations to evade taxation on loans and in the same breath deprecate double taxation as unfair. They do not seem to have comprehended the fact that to tax a loan on property in addition to taxing the property itself is to tax it twice. Also they appear to be unable to understand that the borrower of money on the pledge of property is the one upon whom would fall the onus of the double tax. Yet a little consideration would establish this beyond a reasonable doubt. Those of their number who have had any experience with lenders or their agents know that the money is not obtainable unless at least a certain minimum rate of compensation or revenue can be got for its use. They must know that the costs attending the transaction are counted up beforehand, and the amount either added on to the usual rate of interest or deducted from the face of the loan in the shape of a premium. They ought to be equally able to see that a tax on the amount lent would be treated in the same way, and that if after paying this and all other incidental expenses the net result of income were less than could be obtained by investing the money in other channels the would-be borrower could not get the accommodation. The other demand, that property be assessed at its full value, has often been made before, and is beautifully simple in theory but difficult to realize in practice. The full value—that is, the price at which real or personal property can be sold on a cash basis—is all the time subject to fluctuation, and a figure that is perfectly fair in May when the assessment is made may be too high when the time comes round for paying the tax. How nicely this plan would work under such a condition may be inferred from recent experiences in the Argentine country, where a great many people appealed from the judgment of the Assessor on the ground that they could not realize his figures in case the property were sold. This difficulty is avoided by the method of assessing at only a part of the value, and if the reduction be uniform all are treated with equal fairness. Unfortunately this cannot be secured where a great number of men, each having different views, are employed as Assessors. It may be admitted as desirable that the assessed valuations should be nearer the actual value than is now the case in most parts of the country, but it is open to question if any law could be framed sufficient to cure the evil. It has been tried and failed.

THOUGH Mr. Parnell says he will continue the fight in Ireland he announces in the same breath that he is going to Paris in a few days and will not return till January. When he reaches Paris and thinks over the matter in the light of his defeat in the first constituency that offered after his deposition he may reconsider his determination. As likely as not he will, after his withdrawal to Paris, relapse into the listless attitude of the five years preceding the verdict in the divorce case. Without him his followers can make no headway in Ireland against the tremendous forces arrayed against them. Parnell's following will crumble. Some will resign. Some will go over to the Healyites. The few that remain with Parnell will disappear at the next election. Mr. Parnell, in view of his overwhelming defeat, may reconsider his own position. He may now take advantage of the conference with O'Brien in the French Capital and agree to retire temporarily, holding on to his seat in the House of Commons with a view to future possibilities. But he can never again be leader of the Irish parliamentary party. No Liberal statesman could coöperate with him in view of his bad faith with Mr. Gladstone. Should he retain his seat in the Commons he will be always an interesting figure, perhaps a potent influence. He evidently foresaw defeat during the last days of his Kilkenny campaign. He moderated his language toward his opponents, and Monday night, when defeat was certain, he was apologetic. He "hoped the bitterness of language that marked the contest would be forgotten." It is probable that if Mr. Parnell had been left to himself from the first he would have retired. He was surrounded by bad advisers—James O'Kelly, who assisted in preparing Mr. Parnell's deplorable manifesto, and his secretary, Henry Campbell, and those feather-heads, the Redmonds. Had they been true and wise friends of Mr. Parnell the recent unpleasantness would have been avoided. As matters stand the prospects for peace are much better than they have been at any time since the publication of Gladstone's letter to John Morley. The Irish can readily forgive Mr. Parnell for any injury he may have done to the cause which he advanced to such a strong position. They will want him to enter with them into the promised land. With home rule established, who can say what Mr. Parnell's future may be?

MR. HARRINGTON, who said while he was in Chicago that his judgment was that Mr. Parnell ought to retire, but that his heart was against such a course, is allowing his heart again to get the better of his judgment. He is now telling the people in Ireland that the American leaders are misled by "the men who work the cables" on the other side, and misled to the disadvantage of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Harrington knows better. Mr. Parnell has been treated more than fairly by the cable correspondents. Parnell's opponents have more reason to complain. The stories told about Mr. Healy's violence of language, for instance, have been greatly exaggerated through the influence which Mr. James O'Kelly, a member of the Parnellite tail, has been able to exercise over the London manager of one of the press agencies. Mr. Parnell deliberately provoked Mr. Healy, and the latter merely retaliated in self-defense. Mr. Harrington's assertion that the Irish-American masses were in favor of Mr. Parnell is not true. The members of the Clan-na-Gael societies and those who sympathize with them, about 2 per cent of the Irish-American population, are in favor of Mr. Parnell because he seems to have come over to their "hillside" views, but the bulk of the Irish-Americans, those who have contributed most largely to the aid of the home-rule movement, are against Mr. Parnell. The action of the Hoffman House Committee of New York is sufficient proof of this. Mr. Harrington knew what that action was before he left the United States. In a candid moment Mr. Harrington told the truth. He said in Queenstown that "the disastrous crisis would have been avoided" had "Mr. Parnell seen his way to retire in accordance with the wishes of the majority." Mr. Parnell had not sufficient patriotism to do so.

IT is said that Mr. Parnell will, immediately after Parliament reassembles, early next month, ask one of his twenty-nine followers to resign his seat in the House of Commons and offer himself for reëlection in the hope that the Kilkenny verdict may thus be set aside. He will have to be careful in making the selection of his man. If he were as brave as he talks he would himself resign his seat for Cork and offer himself for reëlection there. That would afford a splendid test. But he fears to make it. Then there is another opportunity that offers. Mr. Healy offers to resign his seat for one of the Longford divisions if Dr. Fitzgerald, one of the noisiest of the Parnellites, will resign his seat for the other division of that county. Then Mr. Healy proposes that both shall offer themselves for reëlection and abide by the test. But Mr. Parnell will not accept that challenge. The fact is that there is not one of Mr. Parnell's followers, except perhaps Tim Harrington in Dublin and Richard Power in Waterford, who holds a safe seat, and if either of those resigned the anti-Parnellites would not challenge their reëlection, on the ground that though wrong on the personal issue they are right on the main issue. But let Parnell himself, or O'Kelly, or Fitzgerald, or Joseph Nolan, or any of the parasite members resign and the challenge will be accepted instantly. They are mere creatures of Parnell and would be rejected for that reason.

MR. BESLER'S communication addressed to the City Engineer that his company, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, would hold the city responsible for damages if the construction of a viaduct approach to the Taylor street bridge was persisted in, may have been impertinent and arrogant, but it is not surprising. Mr. Besler's company has alternately kicked and cajoled the present City Administration. Only the other day the City Administration allowed this arrogant corporation to swindle the taxpayers out of interest due on its indebtedness of five years' standing. Why should not the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy then kick the subservient municipal functionaries. The only occasion for surprise in the whole matter is that Mr. Besler was foolish enough to write a letter, the contents of which might get into the public press. Mr. Besler will, on account of the publication of this letter, deal with the public and not with the municipal figures. The public knows for instance that the viaduct approach is necessary at Taylor street, mainly because the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road destroyed a safe crossing at that point, and because that corporation runs its trains at a rate of speed not permitted by the city ordinances. The public knows that when a carrying corporation destroys a safe crossing it has to bear the expense of restoring it in some other form. The Mayor, if he were possessed of a spark of civic pride, official dignity, or public spirit, could grapple with this insolent corporation and put every officer of it into the County Jail until it complied honestly with the laws and ordinances of the city which it now violates every hour. But Cregier merely invites a conference with the corporate functionary who insulted the city through him.

IF the Democratic party of this country possessed even common, ordinary gratitude Maj. McKinley would have found both his stockings stuffed full of messages of thanks yesterday morning.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL has published his views concerning Christmas. If we understand his position he believes in Christmas except as to its first and second syllables.

THE stories about the death of Sitting Bull are not all in yet, but it seems to be established beyond a doubt that he was killed in two or three ways, at four or five places, and by six or seven different men.

"IF a boy 15 years of age," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "should be left ten acres of land in Michigan, and his guardian should cover it with hickory trees, the income of the boy when he became 30 years of age would be from $9,000 to $11,000 clean cash off his little farm." The deeply rooted prejudice of boys against hickory would operate against the success of this scheme. Try the boy on a ten-acre banana farm in Mexico. He will realize on it much quicker.

"FELLOWS," said the editor of the funny column, pausing with his pen in the air, "I have just thought of a good one."

And all the fellows immediately went over to his desk and congratulated him with much warmth.

IF climatic attractions prevailed with old Santa Claus he spent his Christmas in Chicago.

THE immediate attention of Mr. Edward Bellamy is called to the deplorable financial condition of that coöperative kitchen in Evanston.

TO "ANXIOUS INQUIRER": That pain in your arms of which you complain is known as the Christmas rheumatism. It is chiefly confined to heads of families and is caused by carrying packages home. You will recover from it in a few days.

MR. QUAY has neglected the opportunity to give the Republican party a Christmas present of his resignation, but it is still in his power to do a seasonable and graceful act by swearing off from that Chairmanship Jan. 1.

WHAT'S easier than falling off a log? A Chicago divorce.—*Baltimore American*.

If ever you come to Chicago to get one you will find it costs a great deal more than it does to fall off a log, unless the Chicago lawyer has been greatly misrepresented.

QUEEN VICTORIA dines at 9 o'clock in the evening. She couldn't keep a hired girl two days if she did that in this country.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter Winnie are in New York, stopping at the New York Hotel.

Waldo Story, son of the American sculptor, is to design the marble decorations for Baron Rothschild's house.

Von Moltke's breakfast is usually nothing more than a bowl of coffee, which he makes himself over a spirit lamp just after rising at 5 o'clock.

Dr. Joel P. Justin, the inventor, is reported at work on an explosive appliance in which the clockwork idea is to be combined. It should be known as the Justintime shell.

Francis II., the late King of Naples, whom Garibaldi overthrew, is living in exile in Paris. He is a plain-looking man of medium height, whose eyes always have a mournful look in them, and who never smiles.

The Governor of the Bank of England is to be given the freedom of the City of London for his services in the Baring Bros.' difficulties. There are a few ex-bank officials who would like to get the freedom of even a smaller city.

Cardinal Gibbons is very simple and methodical in his habits. He rises at 5:30, says mass at 7, breakfasts at 8, takes a walk at 10, dines at 2, and spends the afternoon receiving visitors. Supper is served to him at 7, and by 10 he is in bed.

Jerry Simpson, the sockless statesman of Kansas, turned in the following order at a fashionable restaurant at New Orleans during his recent Southern trip: "1 bole of consume, quale on tost, lobster salid, mianase potatos, rum umlet, and a quort of shampain."

The Rev. N. B. Fizer was suspended from the ministry for five months by the Arkansas conference because he mounted the political stump and shelled the woods with Gov. Eagle. Gov. Eagle is a Democratic Baptist, and believes in foot-washing and the doctrine of election. Brother Fizer was foolish to run against him in Arkansas.

Delegate Caine of Utah says: "The Mormons will not leave Utah. They are satisfied with Utah, and they propose to stay there. The friction between them and the Gentiles is softening. The Mormons cannot practice polygamy in Mexico with any more freedom than in this country. The civil laws are very strict, and the influence of the Catholic Church is all against the practice."

King Albert of Saxony is 62 years old, and has been on the throne for seventeen years. He is a huntsman of note and is at home in the forests of the Bohemian frontier. The hunting dinners at which he presides recall the great feasts that his ancestors had on similar occasions. Each huntsman is a hero for the evening according to the number of the visible evidences of his prowess in the field. When a man has shot a stag he is entitled to wear a branch of fir in his hat, and a branch of oak adorns him if he has killed a deer.

Miss Maggie Respess, a girl of 15 who lives near Adel, Ga., went to the spring the other night armed with her father's hunting-knife for protection. She found a bear in her path, and the animal, rising upon his haunches, let fall his big paws upon the girl's shoulders as she simultaneously buried the knife in his throat. With a convulsive shudder the bear fell backward. Miss Maggie then sent another thrust into his heart and left him for dead and went to bed and slept for the remainder of the night. At daylight she arose, and, with the aid of the other children, skinned and dressed the carcass for market.

Stepniak, the Russian exile, will begin his lecturing tour in America in Boston early next month. A correspondent draws this picture of him: He is a broad-shouldered, erect man of nearly six feet, carrying his massive head proudly, with its shock of dark brown, crinkled hair. The complexion is olive and no color is in the cheeks. But this does not come from lack of health, for Mother Nature never retaliates upon her negligent son by sending him headache or indigestion. The pallor of the skin is a national characteristic, just as it is of the French. Stepniak shows in his face his kindliness and good humor. The eyes are bright and far apart, the forehead broad, the head well shaped and high above the ears.

CURRENT NOTES.

These days it appears that nothing succeeds as often as failure.—*Scranton Truth*.

Speaking of Indian uprisings, a revival of the hoopskirt is threatened.—*St. Joseph News*.

Nobody makes a lie out of the whole cloth nowadays. The tariff is too heavy.—*Philadelphia Times*.

There are better things in this world than money, but it takes money to buy them.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The Lord helps those who help themselves, but the Devil steps in and takes charge when they help themselves to more than their share.—*Atchison Globe*.

Von Boomer—"Yes, sir, I tell you Chicago is going to shoot right ahead now. She has just caught her second wind." Eastern Man—"Great Scott! When did she lose her first?"—*Puck*.

"Yes," said the editor's widow to the tombstone maker, "John was a dear good husband, and I want something nice. Let me see what you have in the way of a display headstone."—*Washington Post*.

"How many revolutions does the earth have in a month?" said the teacher of astronomy. "Do you mean in South America or Europe?" cautiously inquired the boy who reads the papers.—*Washington Post*.

The cruiser Boston is still undergoing repairs. It is stated that a defective crank has been discovered in her machinery. This is where she differs from her distinguished namesake. All of Boston's cranks are in good running order, so far as heard from.—*Boston Herald*.

Mrs. Brokyrre—"John, the principal writes that Charles has been suspended for hazing." Mr. Brokyrre—"The miserable cub! Just wait until he gets home. I'll show him whether he can't learn to act as a gentleman." Mrs. Brokyrre—"O, how did you tear your coat so?" Mr. Brokyrre—"We had a little fun down at the board this afternoon, initiating a new member."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

A Commercial Man to "Whom It May Concern."

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I would beg of your journal the hospitality of its columns to put up the following question before whom it may concern: A commercial traveler from Europe landing at one port of the United States, where his samples have been verified by the United States customs officials, could he not obtain permission to have said samples stamped with a custom seal showing they have already gone through verification, thus avoiding him all the troubles and formalities when again coming in the States either by Canadian or Mexican frontier? F. A. HENSHOW.

A Proof of Circulation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Wednesday, the 17th inst., you published a letter of mine under the caption "What Cheap Aluminum Will Do." A friend of mine wanted to get two or three copies of the paper and called at your office for them Thursday morning, but found "not one left." Shortly after a correspondent in Georgia wrote me to get him half a dozen copies. I started on the hunt. I commenced with your office and tried every newsdealer on Madison street from State to Lincoln street. Then Van Buren street, Ogden avenue, and many of the cross streets, but not a copy of Wednesday's TRIBUNE was to be had at any price. I was told that there was a newsdealer on Adams street near the Post-Office who made a business of keeping back numbers of the papers. I tried him but he had not a copy. Not to be done I tried the North Side, but no better luck. Could there be any better proof that THE TRIBUNE goes into the hands of the people? I could have bought dozens of every other paper published in the city. Why? Because the newsdealers had been unable to sell them.

As a further proof of circulation, I may say that I have received letters and samples of clay, sand, and mineral earths from almost every State in the Union, sent to show me that we have abundance of aluminum-producing material in this great and beautiful country of ours. Indeed, the correspondence produced by that letter is becoming decidedly burdensome, and my main object in writing this note is to bring it to a conclusion. I therefore beg of you to allow me to say to those whom I cannot answer individually that I do not profess to be a practical chemist or metallurgist; that I am not and have no desire to be a promoter of aluminum companies. I can give no expert opinions on mineral sample, nor can I interest myself in the sale of supposed aluminum clays and lands, though I would be pleased to interest myself with other reputable and responsible parties in starting the aluminum industry on a large scale, as I am fully satisfied that it is the metal of the future and will enrich all who get in on the ground floor. In other words, those who are now willing to take the risks will, as they should, reap the reward. D. R. GOUDIE.

Give Practical Men a Chance.

Philadelphia *Telegraph*: The great statesmen of the Executive Departments and the House and Senate always resent the idea that any other than practical politicians know anything about public affairs. They repudiate suggestions which seem to imply lack of confidence in their expert knowledge or experience. Yet this question of the finances being a business question why should not expert business-men be asked to suggest a plan to satisfactorily answer it? If it is a good thing for the shoemaker to stick to his last why should not a politician, honest party man or broker in politics, as he often is, insist that he shall stick to his political machine and let financiers do the work of finance? The plan might fail, but it promises at least better prospects of success than partisan scheming in Congress.

The Drift Toward Cleveland and Blaine.

Springfield *Republican*: We give in another column the summary of an unusually extensive canvass of the Presidential preferences of the farmers taken by the Phelps Publishing company of this city. Nearly 110,000 voters are represented in the pool, and it will be seen that Cleveland and Blaine are the favorites as candidates of the respective parties. The unanimity for Cleveland is rather surprising. The Republican vote is more scattered, but the drift there is unmistakably in favor of Blaine and against the head of the Administration and any and all of its Congressional leaders. The farmers are far from united on the question of a candidate of their own class. These results are significant and of great interest.

Southern View of Silver.

Atlanta *Constitution*: England coins silver money for India and Egypt. She buys the bullion at a discount and then coins it at a gold value for her Eastern dependencies. She imports two-thirds of her bread food, and one of her most important industries is the manufacturing and handling of cotton. Silver has now been demonetized in the United States for seventeen years, and during each of those years England has saved and the American producers of wheat and cotton have lost on an average at least $125,000,000 on their crops.

Economy Is Always in Order.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: The statement attributed to Congressman Cannon, that "we are rapidly approaching the point where we will have to be careful about incurring unnecessary obligations," is not to be objected to in its future application. But the evident inference that we have been at the point where it was not necessary to be careful about incurring unnecessary obligations seems to be one which, if it was ever entertained by our Congressional leaders, ought to have been thoroughly cured by the recent elections.

It Is War to the Death.

Buffalo *Express*: Grover Cleveland must defeat David B. Hill next fall or forever waive his claims to Democratic leadership. Cleveland asserts that Hill knifed him in 1888. Cleveland will be urged by every consideration of personal selfishness, of political ambition, and of revenge to knife Hill in 1891. We do not believe that Grover Cleveland is too good to do that. He is selfish, revengeful, and ambitious enough to throw over even his friends to advance his fortunes.

The New Justice.

Detroit *Tribune*: In point of knowledge of admiralty law Judge Brown's qualifications are probably far superior to those of any other member of the Supreme Bench, as his experience in its administration has been most varied and extensive, and this fact doubtless had not a little weight in determining his selection. That he will honor the high position to which he has been advanced no one who knows him will have the slightest doubt.

Turn Them Over to the War Department.

Portland *Oregonian*: As a matter of public economy and equity the Government cannot afford the perpetuation of government of the Indian by the Interior Department. Grant urged this transfer, but Congress never had wisdom enough to make it. The army officer as agent would be conservative, for in event of an Indian war all the hardship and suffering fall on him and his soldiers.

There Is a Bottom to the Box.

Omaha *Bee*: The United States is a rich country, with a thrifty bank account, but if it should attempt to do a tenth part of the things that wild reformers are demanding it would go into bankruptcy within a twelvemonth.

Grover's Attitude.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Mr. Cleveland seems to us to be gradually sneaking up behind the tail of the Democratic nomination with a pinch of salt between the forefinger and thumb of his right hand.

The Missing Ingredient.

Rochester *Democrat*: The trouble with Keely and his motor is a lack of "sympathetic vibration." There is the same painful void in the relations between Cleveland and Hill.

This Is a Great Truth.

Washington *Post*: Trusts and monopolies are not responsible for all the millionaires. Judicious advertising has contributed its full share in that direction.

The Gem That Jay Covets.

Boston *Herald*: Jay Gould thinks this country is the gem of the earth. Some people suspect that he would like to wear it in his shirt bosom.

It Would Be Fun for Republicans.

Davenport *Democrat*: In 1892 no combination so strong for a Presidential ticket could be made as that of Cleveland and Boies.

And Vice Versa.

Boston *Globe*: If the Copyright bill fails the masses will continue to enjoy cheap books.

SAYS THE PRIESTS DID IT.

PARNELL ON THE CAUSE OF HIS KILKENNY DEFEAT.

Had the Voters Not Been Intimidated by the Priests, He Says, the Result of the Election Would Have Been Different—He Did Not Go to Castlecomer for Fear of Bloodshed—O'Brien and Gill Meet McCarthy and Sullivan in France—Lawless Acts of the Scotch Strikers.

DUBLIN, Dec. 25.—In an interview today before his departure from this city Mr. Parnell said: "Being aware of the conditions we had to fight under in Kilkenny, I knew that the carrying of the seat was almost hopeless. I never expected to win."

"But the majority," said the reporter, "was even greater than the most confident of your opponents hoped for. You made allusions to influences used unfairly against Mr. Scully."

"Yes," said Mr. Parnell, "the conduct of the priests almost surpasses belief. The pressure brought to bear upon the masses of the people who would have voted for us had they been left to exercise their own judgment without intimidation was undreamed of. Was it kind for a priest to hold over his flock threats of spiritual penalties? It is a serious matter certainly. Interference with the liberty of an elector cannot be tolerated. This is not all. Many threats of personal violence were used. It is a remarkable and an encouraging fact that in the districts where the people were not coerced by the priests we polled 90 per cent of the votes. I wished to penetrate the district around Castlecomer, but was prevented by the fear of bloodshed."

"You may have observed," said the reporter, "that Mr. McCarthy has been saying that North Kilkenny was one of the worst districts for the anti-Parnellites to fight."

"It is one of the very worst for us," Mr. Parnell declared. "The Southern Division would have been better. The priests led the people in North Kilkenny to the polls like sheep. In many cases where they could not coerce the people they prevented their voting. If a petition were lodged it could be backed with such evidence to prove undue influence as to make a result in our favor certain.

"Mr. Scully is a strong Catholic, but he sees clearly that if the priests are permitted similarly to influence the coming elections Ireland will be lost. The general election is not far distant, and I shall push forward preparations for it."

"What view do you hold of the prospects of the different parties?"

To this question Mr. Parnell replied: "Should a dissolution occur soon Mr. Gladstone will have little chance of returning to power. As to my position, time is on my side. I purpose leaving Kingstown by tonight's mail. I may be detained in London for a few days on matters concerning the reorganization of the party. I expect Monday to start for France to meet Mr. O'Brien. On my return from Paris I shall take a few days' rest. I intend to resume the campaign in Ireland early in the year, opening at Limerick. From there I go to Ennis, Waterford, and other centers."

Mr. Parnell went aboard the mail boat at Kingstown at 7:30 o'clock this evening. There was no demonstration at his departure.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Mr. Parnell arrived in this city tonight en route to Paris.

O'BRIEN AND GILL IN FRANCE.

They Are Met at Boulogne by McCarthy and Sullivan.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Messrs. O'Brien and Gill, the Irish delegates who left New York on the steamer Obdam, arrived at Boulogne at 11 o'clock this morning. The two envoys were met at the landing place by Messrs. McCarthy and Sullivan. They said they were overjoyed at the result of the recent election held in North Kilkenny.

The Irish party arrived in this city at 11 o'clock tonight. They were driven at once to the house of M. Raffalovitch on Avenue Hoche.

BOULOGNE, Dec. 25.—Mr. Byrne, editor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, had an interview with Mr. William O'Brien, lasting two hours. Mr. Byrne reported his position as a Parnellite, and endeavored to prepare a way for the holding of a conference of the leaders of the two sections of the Irish party in Paris.

A tug having on board Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton, and Condon, Father Humphreys, and M. Raffalovitch and his wife, the parents of Mrs. William O'Brien, met the Obdam outside the harbor. The party gave Messrs. O'Brien and Gill a most enthusiastic welcome. During the return trip of the tug to the steamship pier Mr. O'Brien held an animated conversation with his political friends. When interviewed by the reporters he refused to express his opinion on the present situation in Ireland. He said he required time to inform himself of the events which had taken place since he and his companions left Ireland on their mission to the United States.

Mr. O'Brien started from Boulogne for Paris this evening. Mr. Sexton and the others will return to England.

DUBLIN, Dec. 25.—Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan, one of the Irish envoys, who has returned from the United States, arrived in Cork today and received an address from the McCarthyite Committee. In his reply to the address Mr. Sullivan said that when he left Ireland he had a leader in whose sagacity, good temper, reticence, and self-restraint all had confidence. He did not recognize those qualities in Parnell now. All the bright hopes the delegates had when they left for the United States had been changed because one man had gone wrong. A vast majority of intelligent Americans were against Parnell.

Mr. Sullivan urged Irishmen not to look on the question as one of loyalty to a man. Mr. O'Brien had started for France, fondly believing that he could heal the breach and reunite the Irish party. He wished Mr. O'Brien success, but was firmly convinced that the action they had taken against Parnell was the proper course to be taken in the matter, and he believed that history would commend the Irishmen for what they had done.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The *News* says Mr. O'Brien's desire to effect a reconciliation does him credit, but he will soon find that a compromise is impossible. To retire or not to retire is the question for Mr. Parnell, and there is no middle course between.

TRIED TO DERAIL A TRAIN.

Railroad Strikers in Scotland Accused of Lawless Acts.

GLASGOW, Dec. 25.—A railway chair was found fastened to the tracks on the line between this city and Kilbride, but the obstruction was discovered just in time to prevent an accident. The purpose was to derail the night train, and the strikers are accused of the fiendish act.

Numbers of the Aberdeen strikers are resuming work. There are prospects that the strikers in Glasgow and at Edinburg will consent to arbitration.

Owing to the railroad strike several sugar refineries in Greenock have been compelled to suspend operations.

The Caledonian company claims an improvement in the working of the road and gives out that it is more determined than ever not to yield to the strikers.

It is now estimated that about 9,000 men are out on strike on the various railways in Scotland. Traffic on the North British railway has almost ceased. The company will suspend the operation of its steamers on Loch Lomond and the Clyde in order to obtain employés to work on the railway.

Two engineers who refused to quit work were pelted with stones by a number of strikers near Glasgow and were seriously injured. Many minor assaults by strikers are reported.

The employés of the Caledonian railway company are gradually joining the strikers. The Glasgow docks are closed. The gas supply at Perth is threatened with exhaustion, owing to the inability of the companies to obtain coal.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The English and Irish railway societies have issued a joint manifesto asking railway hands generally to abstain from helping the Scotch railway companies at this juncture. They are asked to remain neutral and if the employers bring pressure to bear on them to assist the crippled companies they are told they must strike.

One thousand railway men at Hull have struck for an increase in wages and shorter hours.

DEATH OF A NOTED PRELATE.

Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York, Passes Away—Sketch of His Career.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Archbishop of York, Dr. Thomson, is dead.

[The Most Rev. William Thomson, D. D., Archbishop of York, son of the late John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswic House, was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, Feb. 11, 1819; was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, tutor, and provost. He took the degree of B. A. in 1840, was ordained deacon in 1842, and priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labor at Guildford and at Cuddesden he became tutor of his college, and was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was chosen to preach the Bampton lectures in 1853, the subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ." He was appointed to the Crown living of All Souls, Marylebone, in 1855; and the provostship of the College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, he was, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the college, which had excited some opposition, elected to succeed him. In 1858 was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, which post he held till his elevation to the Episcopal Bench; and in 1859 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. On the translation of Dr. Barring to the Bishopric of Durham Dr. Thomson was, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, appointed to the vacant see of Gloucester and Bristol (December, 1861). He did not remain long in that diocese, for on the death of Archbishop Summer Dr. Longley was translated to Canterbury, the archiepiscopal see of York became vacant, and after some delay the appointment was, contrary to all precedent, conferred (November, 1862) on Dr. Thomson, who had not been a twelvemonth Bishop, in York Minster, Feb. 24, 1863. His Grace took an active part in promoting the Public Worship Regulation act, and had charge of that measure in the House of Peers; and, at his instance, the Government, in February, 1878, consented to the appointment of a Royal Commission on church patronage. He was the author of "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought: A Treatise on Pure and Applied Logic," which is used in several universities in England and America as a text book; "The Atoning Work of Christ Viewed in Relation to Some Current Theories," being the Bampton lectures for 1853; and many other works. Dr. Thomson was Primate of England, a Governor of the Charterhouse and of King's College, London, and patron of ninety-six livings. The see is of the annual value of £10,000.]

TROUBLE AMONG SALVATIONISTS.

Commissioner Smith Resigns—The Authorship of Booth's Book.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The *Times* announces that Commissioner Smith of the Salvation Army has resigned. His resignation, the paper says, at this critical period in the history of the army is most important, because Mr. Smith formed the substantial guarantee that an earnest and business-like effort would be made to execute the practicable part of Gen. Booth's scheme of social regeneration. The secret of the authorship of "In Darkest England" is now common knowledge, but the charitable hypothesis assigns Gen. Booth credit for having written at least two chapters of the book. Gen. Booth's explanation is that he supplied a professional writer with the materials for the work. Says the *Times:*

The question whether Gen. Booth under these circumstances was justified in allowing the book to appear as if written by himself is one of literary ethics into which we have no right to expect Gen. Booth to enter. We believe that when the whole story is revealed it will be found that the substantial parts of the scheme of city and farm colonies originated with Mr. Smith. Gen. Booth reluctantly accepting these, asserts that the ground of difference between Mr. Smith and himself is that while Commissioner Smith always opined that it was absolutely necessary to keep the social working scheme as distinct as possible from the religious work of the army, Gen. Booth's method of inviting donations, despite his apparent willingness, leads to the mingling of all separate funds into one common fund, rendering it obvious that every contribution to a specific department sets a proportionate amount of the general fund free to be spent at the discretion of Gen. Booth. Nothing but a sense of duty could have induced Commissioner Smith to resign at so important a juncture. There must be something wrong with the scheme or the management of the funds. Those who promised donations are now entitled to withhold them until a full and satisfactory account of Mr. Smith's resignation is given. He was the life and soul of the social reform wing of the army. It is likely that his resignation is destined to be the death blow to Gen. Booth's more ambitious schemes.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Mother-of-Pearl Workers in Vienna Demand Bread or Work.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—The mother-of-pearl workers who were thrown out of work as a result of recent tariff legislation in the United States made a demonstration today in front of the Home Office, clamoring for bread or work. Not receiving assurances of either from Premier von Taafe, the crowd rushed in the direction of police headquarters, intending to make a demonstration there. The police interfered, however, and made thirty arrests.

Good Advice for Portugal.

LISBON, Dec. 25.—The Powers, replying to the note of Senhor Bocage, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he complained of the action of the British South Africa company in Manicaland, express sympathy and advise Portugal to avoid collision with the British.

Says the Lymph Is Not Dangerous.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—Prof. Koch, in a conversation with municipal officials here today, denied that his lymph was in the smallest degree dangerous to life, providing it was employed in reasonable quantities by skillful physicians. He ascribed all the deaths that had occurred to improper doses of the lymph, and asserted that neither he nor his assistants had caused a single death.

Musician and Burglar.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—A young musician named Broesoker last night robbed the residence of Mr. Schaefer, a merchant. The family was absent, the only person in the house at the time being a maid servant. The burglar assaulted the servant with an iron bar, knocking her senseless. Subsequently Broesoker became terrorized and surrendered to the police.

Spain Will Advance Duties.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—The Minister of Finance has issued a decree declaring that Spain must follow the protection movement of America and Europe, repeal portions of the existing tariffs, and largely increase the duties on horses, mules, cattle, preserved and salted meats, flour, rice, and cereals from Jan. 1 next.

Funeral of a Belgian Socialist.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25.—The funeral of Cesar de Paepe, the Belgian Socialist, took place today. The remains were followed to the grave by an enormous concourse of people. In the procession were deputations from 500 Socialist associations. These delegates carried banners and were headed by bands of music.

Mincing Lane Markets Dull.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—In the Mincing lane markets there is little business being transacted. Sugar is unchanged. Coffee is firm in all positions owing to the reduced stock. Tea is firm and healthy. Two steamers have arrived with large supplies of new West India cocoa. Peppers meet with a partial speculative demand.

They Need Laborers in Posen.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—It is announced that the decree which was issued by Prince Bismarck prohibiting the admission of Russian and Polish laborers into Posen is shortly to be rescinded. The reason assigned for this action is the scarcity of laborers in Posen.

Socialists Hard at Work.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The Social Democratic Committee has decided to extend the agitation to the rural districts. It invites members of the organization to send articles and pamphlets treating of the condition of country laborers.

Coming to America to Be Married.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—William John Lane, a merchant of Cork and member of Parliament, sailed on the steamer Adriatic today from Queenstown for America, where he is shortly to be married.

Driving Out Galician Poles.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Russian Government has ordered the expulsion of 11,000 Germans and Austrians, the latter mainly Galician Poles employed by private firms in Poland.

A Theatre Burned to the Ground.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The theater in Portsmouth caught fire tonight and was burned to the ground. The fire occurred after the performance and no one was injured.

Kaiser Wilhelm Goes to Church.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Emperor William attended the Christmas service held in the garrison church today. Dr. Stoecker preached in the Berlin Cathedral.

Want Universal Suffrage.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25.—The Radical Congress today passed resolutions favoring universal suffrage and the representation of minorities.

A Call for Blood.

The Colonel—"What do you think of this idea of hypnotizing a gentleman so he cannot drink whisky? Do you think it could be worked on you, Majah?"

The Major—"It might be, Cunnel—I might be taken unawares. But no scoundrel could do such a thing to me and live. No, sah!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Rope Made of Cork.

A cork rope is one of the latest inventions. It is made of small corks placed end to end, and the whole covered with a braiding of cotton twine; over this is a coarser braiding in heavy strands. According to the inventor a one-inch thick rope will stand a strain of 1,000 pounds.

CAN'T GET THE LYMPH.

A COMPLAINT FROM MANAGERS OF NEW YORK HOSPITALS.

The German Institution Sends a Plea to Koch—What Dr. Loomis Has to Say on the New Remedy—A Sensational Suicide in Union Square—Minnie Palmer Says She Has Not Been Hypnotized by Her Mother—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The managers of a number of the most important hospitals in the city are inclined to complain that, though the supply of the Koch lymph has been ostensibly limited to the use of hospitals, they are unable to get any. Such institutions as the Presbyterian Hospital, the New York Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, and even the German Hospital, although they long ago sent applications to Berlin for supplies, have been either utterly disregarded or else supplied indirectly through some practitioner who happened to have influential connections in Germany. It would seem, of course, that of all the hospitals the German Hospital would have the best chance of obtaining the coveted lymph; but, despairing of securing any response to its original application, the hospital has sent a formal request to Prof. Koch for some of the fluid and had the letter indorsed by the German Consul General.

In summing up the results of his observations Dr. Loomis, who has been making tests, says:

"If I were asked to express an opinion as to the efficacy of the new remedy, I should say I believe it to be as great a medical discovery as that made by Jenner; that it opens up a hitherto unknown field in the treatment of disease which no one at the present time can limit; that it apparently cures lupus, as admitted by all observers. With regard to its curative power in pulmonary tuberculosis, I would like to quote the answers made to a series of questions which Prof. Leyden permitted me to ask him a few days before leaving Berlin. There is no one whose opinion as a clinician could be more valuable.

1. Have you noticed any permanent improvement in cases of early phthisis following this remedy? Yes, but time can alone show how frequent such cases are.

2. Have you seen improvement in advanced cases? Yes, in some.

3. Would you use the remedy on your child? Yes.

4. Do you favor its use in private practice? Yes.

5. Have you seen any disastrous effects follow its use? Yes, in unsuitable cases and in overdoses.

6. What precautions should be taken? Employ small doses until personal effects are noticed. Begin with one to two or five milligrammes.

7. Do you continue constitutional treatment while using the remedy? By all means. We have to do with a most extraordinary remedy, whose specific action is on local processes not constitutional.

8. Would you give the remedy to a child? Yes, in half milligrammes.

9. What is its diagnostic value? It has no positive diagnostic value in all cases.

SMALL PANIC IN A THEATER.

Loss of Life Narrowly Averted at a Performance of "Cleopatra."

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—What might have been a terrible panic, with perhaps loss of life, was averted almost by a miracle at the Fifth Avenue Theater this afternoon during the performance of "Cleopatra." For about two minutes, which seemed to be about two hours, the house was in a frenzy of excitement and all over a jet of smoke and a cry of fire.

Added to this was the sound of crashing glass, for a woman, not knowing what she did, threw herself through a stained glass-window during the excitement. Luckily she fell upon a fire escape and was practically uninjured.

In decorating his theater for the holidays Mr. Minor had placed in the lobby of the Twenty-eighth street side a number of varied electric lights. In the center of the lobby was a bunch of lights hid amidst an immense bouquet of wax and paper flowers.

At both sides of this long iron pipes were run from the top of the house down to the lobby. Around these pipes were twined electric light wires covered with paraffine. Red, blue, and other colored globes were attached about a foot apart, and the pipe and the wires were hid with imitation flowers. When the electric current was turned on the effect of the lights amid the flowers was very pretty. The pipe on the left side of the lobby ran up along the side stairway which led to the balcony and gallery. The upper part of the house was jammed today when the performance began, and there were more women in the balcony and gallery than men. The performance had reached the middle of the fourth act when there was a strong smell of smoke in the upper part of the house and people began to fidget in their seats. The pipe on the left side of the lobby was burning.

Mr. McDowell, Miss Davenport's husband, who is the Mark Antony of the production, begged the audience to remain quiet. He made a neat little speech, in which he assured the audience there was no danger, and they became quiet and returned to their seats. The performance was then continued, and a big sheet of muslin was nailed over the window to keep out the cold.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN SIGHT.

But Little Change in the Stock Market Expected This Week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Tomorrow will be Boxing-Day in London and observed as a general holiday. Consequently there will be no arbitrage business on the Stock Exchange to disturb the stagnant surface of the speculative sea. That phrase—speculative sea—sounds well, but "carp-pond" would be much more appropriate to the present volume of business than "sea." The dullness of the last three days has indeed been quite as extreme as predicted Sunday last, and with London "out of it" until next week there is nothing in sight to suggest any immediate improvement. Moreover, we are now about entering upon the last week of the year—a week always fraught with more or less activity in the loan market and one which is awaited with unusual anxiety because of the peculiar monetary experiences through which the country has been passing.

"Forewarned," however, is "forearmed," and many merchants in Boston and Philadelphia, as well as this city, have already arranged for their settlements at the end of this month. It is consoling to know that the stock of imported goods in bond had drawn down so far that less than $7,000,000 will be required to pay the ante-McKinley duties on them.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Minnie Palmer Says She Has Not Been Hypnotized by Her Mother.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. John R. Rogers, better known outside her circle of intimate friends as Minnie Palmer, was brimful of indignation today at the Aberdeen Hotel, where she is stopping with her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stearns. It was all because of Mr. Rogers' statement yesterday that Minnie had been hypnotized by her mother, which he assigned as the whole cause for his and Minnie's marital troubles.

"Such a statement," Mrs. Rogers said, "is absurd. Why, I don't believe anybody could hypnotize me. Mr. Harry Kennedy tried to mesmerize me in London, and failed. It's on a par with the stories Mr. Rogers has told lately." Miss Palmer is determined against a reconciliation.

Rough Voyage of a Steamer.

The Hamburg steamer Slavonia, Capt. Reutter, reached this port today after an exceedingly stormy passage. Westerly winds and head seas pounded the steamer all the way over. At times the waves swept its decks. The vessel rolled badly and some of the steerage passengers were knocked off their feet and severely bruised. Two were seriously hurt. Lazor Apkewitz, 45 years old, fell on the deck Dec. 11 and sustained a fracture of the right thigh. Velvel Livizowsky, 4 years old, was knocked down by a sudden lurch of the steamer Dec. 20 and his left thigh was fractured. Both patients are Russian Poles and were transferred to the barge office receiving hospital today.

Killed One and Wounded Another.

At 3:15 o'clock this afternoon an altercation took place in the livery stable at No. 121 West Forty-fifth street, during which Michael Galivin, the proprietor, shot and killed James Cummings, 27 years old, of Eighth avenue and Forty-ninth street. Cummings was shot in the left eye. Galivin also shot Edward Hurley, 23 years old, of No. 252 West Forty-first street, in the left cheek. Hurley was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital. Galivin was arrested. He claims he did the shooting in self-defense, and that Cummings attacked him with a stick, breaking his nose and one of his ribs.

How Christmas Was Observed.

Christmas passed off in the usual manner. The feature of the day was the number of dinners and Christmas trees that were given to newsboys and children throughout the city. Several of the public halls were turned into banquet-rooms where the little ones were invited to eat turkey and cranberry sauce and other good things supplied by generous citizens, and afterward rob the Christmas trees of their well-stocked presents. The asylums and public institutions and even the jails were scenes of festivity, where the inmates enjoyed the good things of the season. Services were held in all the Episcopal and Catholic churches.

Committed Suicide in Union Square.

A young German, supposed to be Henry Ernest, shot himself in Union Square tonight and died an hour later in the New York Hospital. Policeman Marlow of the Park force noticed a young man, apparently much dejected, leaning against the wooden box inclosing the fountain at the northeast corner of the park shortly after 6 o'clock. Suddenly he whipped a revolver out of his pocket, placed the muzzle against the right temple, and fired. The cause was indicated by a couple of pawn tickets found in one of his pockets.

Lawyer Hughes Secures Bail.

Lawyer William D. Hughes, who was arrested last night on the complaint of ex-Mayor Pendleton of Fort Worth, Tex., for forgery was released in $3,000 bail tonight. Hughes was taken in a carriage to the residence of Judge Martine, where the bail bond was made out. Madame Granger, residing at No. 35 West Forty-fifth street, became surety.

Her Hat Pin Driven Into Her Brain.

A woman about 60 years of age was walking on Eleventh avenue at Fifty-fourth street today when she slipped and fell. Her head struck heavily on the sidewalk and her long hat pin, which was driven into the back of her head, penetrated the brain. She was dead when an ambulance arrived. She has not yet been identified.

ORDERED TO QUIT BUSINESS IN CANADA.

The Northwestern Masonic Aid Must Cease Operations in the Dominion.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—There is much excitement in Canada over the affairs of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, whose headquarters are at Chicago. The organization has in force in Canada over $2,000,000 of insurance among the Masons. It has been doing purely a Masonic business in Canada, but it is coming to the knowledge of the Dominion Government that the association was accepting non-Masons as risks in the United States. It was notified to quit business in Canada or put up the statutory $5,000,000 deposit at Ottawa. The latter it would not do, so it has been peremptorily ordered to withdraw from Canada. Apart from its collision with the Dominion Insurance Department it is in bad odor here. Letters from its Secretary, J. A. Stoddard, were recently published here implying that the association had been defrauded out of $5,000 through a conspiracy hatched by prominent Toronto Masons. Mr. Stoddard dropped into Toronto today, but got out in less than three hours, saying he would be back after the holidays. His abrupt departure is alleged to be due to the Toronto agent of the association informing him that a storm of indignation had been aroused here by his imputations on the Toronto craft, and that several of the "prominent Masons" he was hinting at were extremely anxious to meet him. It is said that after the withdrawal from Canada the association can snap its fingers at the Canadian patrons who have paid in many thousands of dollars in assessments.

SECURED HER HUSBAND'S PARDON.

Mrs. Frank A. Aldrich Receives a Christmas Present from Gov. Beaver.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frank A. Aldrich's Christmas present was a letter this morning from Gov. Beaver, telling her that her husband had been pardoned. Aldrich was incarcerated upon a false accusation of bunkoing a man out of $10,000, and his deliverance is due to the energy of his wife. He was released from the penitentiary at 9 o'clock, and the pair ate their Christmas turkey in Pittsburg. Aldrich will shortly return to Stafford, Kas., where friends will establish him in business. Mrs. Aldrich not only proved her husband's innocence, but discovered the identity of the real bunkoers. They are three in number. After robbing John K. Lemon, the Alleghenian, they fled to Europe, and have since been birds of passage between New York and Nice.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Funeral of the Rev. Benedict Murnane.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The funeral of the very Rev. Benedict Murnane, Provincial of the Passionist Order in the United States, who died last night at Dunkirk, N. Y., will take place Saturday morning at half-past 10 o'clock from St. Michael's Monastery, at West Hoboken. The Right Rev. Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., will sing the pontifical mass of requiem. Other prelates high in the Catholic Church will be present.

Dr. John Davis.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Dr. John Davis, one of the most prominent physicians of Cincinnati and President of the Law and Order League, died suddenly tonight, aged 60 years. He was an intimate personal friend of ex-President Hayes and the latter always made Dr. Davis' home his when in the city. The doctor was the leading spirit in the suppression of gambling and the enforcement of the sunday-closing laws. His wife is one of the most talented society women in this locality. Dr. Davis leaves no children. He was a conspicuous figure in the Methodist church and was highly respected by every one.

Lima's $15,000,000 Church.

Lima boasts of no fewer than 126 Catholic churches, besides a round dozen monasteries and convents, all of them established by representatives of the Spanish crown. Outwardly none of them are particularly striking, except for their gaudy coloring and excessive ugliness. Perhaps the most imposing one, aside from the great cathedral, is the Church and adjacent Monastery of San Francisco, which was built in 1536 and is said to have cost $15,000,000—more than the Capitol at Washington. It covers a large tract of ground near the bank of the Rimac. Its gardens (of which we caught a glimpse through the open door, petticoats, of course, not being admitted) are lovely beyond description. The whole interior is covered with most beautiful tiles, many acres of them, which have stood the test of three centuries and still surpass the best that modern genius can produce. In this convent the monks preserve the bed on which St. Francis died, his sandals, rosary, sackcloth robe, and the coffin in which his body was carried to Rome.—*Lima Letter.*

A Burglar Shot and Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 25.—James Walker, a burglar, was shot and killed tonight by Private Watchman Butz. While Butz was making his rounds he heard a crash of broken glass, and hurrying to the scene discovered a man emerging through a smashed window in the fruit warehouse of Thomas G. Zane. Butz grappled with the man, who threw a heavy overcoat over the watchman's head and ran. The latter, after disentangling himself, started in pursuit, firing his revolver as he ran. Three shots were fired, one of them taking effect in the fleeing man's head. Although desperately wounded, he continued running until loss of blood caused him to fall unconscious in the street. He died shortly after being recognized as James Walker, aged about 24 years, who had given the police considerable trouble.

Came Back in Distress.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—The steamer Liscard of London, Capt. Campbell, from New York for Lisbon, with wheat, put in here last night in distress, with engines broken down, lifeboats gone, decks swept, and twenty-one inches of water in its hold and otherwise damaged. The vessel sailed from New York Dec. 15, and was 700 miles from port when it was obliged to head for Boston. The first two days out were fair, but afterward the steamer encountered a succession of heavy gales with high seas. The 20th it lay nearly fourteen hours in the trough of the sea, entirely unmanageable and almost submerged. Next morning the storm abated and it was able to proceed to Boston. The Liscard is anchored in the lower harbor, but will be docked at East Boston tomorrow.

A Murderer Commits Suicide.

PRESCOTT, Ari., Dec. 25—John M. Stoop, who shot and killed Grant Lebarr at the Peck Mine Sunday night, was arrested and placed in jail here yesterday. He admitted the killing and his preliminary examination was set for Dec. 26. About 9 o'clock this morning, while one of the prisoners in the jail was engaged in shaving, he laid the razor down a moment, when Stoop suddenly picked it up, went to his cell, and slashed himself across the throat from ear to ear.

Physical Conditions.

Dr. Jay W. Seaver of Yale sums up his examination of the academic freshman class as follows: "Out of 260 men in the class there are 30 who are in what must be termed bad physical condition. There are about 75 in fair condition; fully 100 are in good condition, and the remainder, about 55, are ranked as first-rate in health. The latter class are men who have had athletic training before—mostly in the preparatory schools."

Died from a Stroke of Paralysis.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—Miss Sallie Harbeson, daughter of the late Matthew Harbeson, a wealthy and well-known citizen, was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon in the Woman's Exchange and died soon after she had been conveyed to her home. She and her sister have been much devoted to benevolent and charitable work, and they were both busy in that way when this affliction came.

Used an Ax on His Skull.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 25.—Maggie Murphy and Edward McDermott got into a row at a party given by a friend in Morgan street today, and Miss Murphy, who is only 15 years old, hit McDermott on the head with an ax, crushing in his skull. The girl was arrested and McDermott was sent to the City Hospital.

STORMS IN MANY PLACES.

THE FALL EXTENDS FROM THE EAST TO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Illinois Gets Its Full Share of the Flakes—A Variety of Weather in Minnesota—The Signal Office Promises Plenty of Good Sleighing—Warnings to Railroads That Trains Are Likely to Be Blockaded—Reports from Various Points.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The first snow-storm of the winter came today. Over three inches of snow fell during the day.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The heaviest snow-storm for three years visited this place today. There is about a foot of snow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Minnesota enjoyed a wonderful variety of weather today along the frontier border. It snowed furiously in the Twin Cities. There was a heavy wind. In the central counties it was so warm that outdoor sports were engaged in at many points. At Alexandria the Park Region and Alexandria clubs played a matched game of lawn tennis, the former winning.

SALEM, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—A fierce snow-storm prevailed here during last night and the greater part of today. Snow to the depth of twelve inches or more has fallen and in many places it has drifted badly.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The first snow of the season fell here today.

MARSHALL, Ill., Dec. 25.—The greatest snow-storm that has been known in this section for ten years has been raging all day and last night. A depth of nearly ten inches has been reached, with drifts in some places three and four feet deep. All the trains are late.

VANDALIA, Ill., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Snow fell here last night and today to a depth of ten inches. It will prove a great benefit to the growing wheat, which was needing moisture badly.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Dec. 25.—A heavy snow-storm in the shape of a blizzard has prevailed here all day today. It is the first snow of any consequence this season.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—Snow began to fall early this morning and has continued all day, with the thermometer at 28° and 30°. There has been a moderate wind. The horse-cars were kept going with difficulty, but the electric and cable lines ran on time.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—Late this evening a threatened snow-storm swept over this city. A dozen South Side street-cars were snowed in on Smithfield street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—It is snowing hard here this evening with every indication of a protracted storm. A dispatch from Harrisonburg, Va., says: "A severe snow-storm set in here this morning. The country-roads are yet blocked from the snow-storm of the 17th and 18th and travel is almost entirely suspended. At Staunton, Va., snow has been falling all day and is now four inches deep. The country roads are blockaded and business partially suspended."

The Signal Office furnishes the following special bulletin: The present storm promises the greatest amount of snow in any single storm for several years. Warnings were sent Thursday morning to railways in Pennsylvania and New York of coming heavy snows, which during Friday will extend to Southern New England. From three to seven inches of snow have fallen today in the Ohio Valley. The snow extends from Indiana to Virginia. Heavy easterly gales with snow and low temperature are expected Friday from North Carolina to New England. General and heavy snow falls will occur in the Ohio Valley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—Snow began falling here at 11:30 o'clock last night, and has fallen steadily ever since. It has been a large part of the time sleet mixed with rain, so that the total depth is only about ten inches. Traffic is not seriously impeded here, though several trains are late. The temperature has ranged from 27 to 33.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 25.—It began snowing early this morning and fully eight inches has fallen. This is the heaviest snow storm in years.

QUEER COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Five Dollar Coins Which Have Deceived Skilled Experts—Taken at the Mint.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The most dangerous counterfeit ever known in the history of the coinage of this Government has been found by the authorities of the mint in this city. It is a five dollar gold piece designed and executed with such remarkable skill that few of the experts can distinguish the spurious coins from the genuine.

In general appearance, color, weight, and design the counterfeit is perfect. It is an exact fac-simile of the true coin except in size. It is slightly larger in diameter, but the discrepancy is so small that only careful measurement with a special instrument in the hands of a skillful man will reveal the difference, and even an assay has been found necessary to establish definitely its spurious character.

So deceptive and nearly perfect are the counterfeits that the mint officials adopted a rather remarkable means for their retirement from circulation. It is to purchase the bogus pieces, paying the full face value in good coin. Whenever one has been presented it has been accepted without comment or question and then quietly destroyed or put away in the cabinet as a curiosity. Only a few have been discovered in the mint, but even conjecture cannot approximate the number that are floating through the banks and the subtreasuries.

The principal fact which makes them most difficult of detection is that they are made of gold; but the metal is of a lower grade than Government standard, which is 900 fine. The spurious pieces are about fifty points less. Assays made at the mint have shown that they have an intrinsic value of $4.40, leaving the counterfeiter a profit of 60 cents on each piece for his labor. The same skill which characterizes the design and execution of the coin is observed in the reduction of the standard. The alloy is so skillfully made up that the weight is made to correspond with exact preciseness to the genuine coin.

They are so nearly perfect that experts do not consider it reasonable to expect the average person to discriminate against them. Their appearance in amounts, however, would quickly force the authorities to change their policy and refuse to recognize them. When the first one was detected in the mint there was a diversity of opinion among the experts there about the character of the coin, and its spuriousness was only established by an assay.

A Proposed Serenade Causes a Shooting.

LEBANON, Pa., Dec. 25.—Clinton B. Hurst of South Lebanon Township and Miss Lizzie Cassel of North Lebanon Township were married. Their friends decided to give them a serenade. A young man, also a friend of the couple, disapproved of the proposed serenade and greased the pole with which the noise was to be made. This action angered the serenaders and when the young man emerged from the house a pistol shot was fired at him. The aim was poor, however, and the bullet struck Miss Emma Cassel, sister of the bride. The bullet took effect in the right side of the young woman and it is thought the wound will prove fatal.

Light on Ted Marks' Disappearance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The alleged disappearance and rumored suicide of Ted Marks, formerly Rice's lieutenant, but more recently the organizer of the Transatlantique Vaudeville company, received a possible explanation here today. It is now said that disappointed affection led to his disappearance—that he was engaged to Miss Helen Marlborough of the Vernona Jarbeau company, but that when the lady, who was then a member of one of Rice's burlesque companies, joined the Jarbeau aggregation the marriage was indefinitely postponed. Today Miss Marborough was quietly married to Martin O'Neill of the same company.

Killed While Eating His Christmas Dinner.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 25.—Early this morning J. E. Brady, a fireman employed by the Cotton Compress Association applied to C. J. Colcutt, a private watchman on the wharf, to arrest a man in the street who had been offensive to him. Colcutt refused, saying he had no authority to arrest the man. Brady then left, but returned just as Colcutt was eating his dinner, which had been brought him by his wife and two little grandchildren, and in their presence pulled a revolver and shot Colcutt through the head, killing him instantly. Brady was arrested and it was with difficulty that the police prevented the crowd from lynching him.

Fatal Fight at a Church Entertainment.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—At a Christmas entertainment at a church at Nabb's Station near Jeffersonville last night Joseph Tallinger and Bud Robinson were probably fatally wounded. The fight sprang up in the rear of the room while the program of the Sunday-school was being carried out.

Iron Collars.

Galvanized iron horse-collars are still proving satisfactory in their trials for London draft-horses.

A FRENCH CRIMINAL TRIAL.

A Queer Spectacle to English or American Eyes.

New York *Times:* Many persons more or less familiar with the practice of law in this country have been surprised in reading the newspaper accounts of the trial of Michael Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard, the Paris stranglers, at the nature of the questions asked the prisoners. These questions are such as would not be allowed in any court of justice in the United States, for the most of them are leading questions, and are asked with the well-defined assumption that the prisoners are guilty.

This assumption is what surprises American readers of the progress of the trial of the murderers of Toussaint Gouffé. The theory of French justice, on which the criminal laws of France are based, is diametrically opposed to the theory of justice obtaining in this country. Whereas the fundamental principle of American criminal law and American criminal procedure is the assumption that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, the fundamental principle of French criminal law and French criminal procedure is that no guilty person shall escape. This theory naturally assumes that every person accused is guilty until his or her innocence is established. The American laws and the laws of Anglo-Saxon nations generally hold that it is better to have a dozen guilty men escape than to have one innocent man punished. The French laws hold that every guilty person shall be punished, and that if in practicing this theory innocent persons are condemned and punished such miscarriages of justice are necessary accidents in the general conservation of society.

This theory of law is a relic of the barbarous ages and is a disgrace to the civilization of France. The general underlying principle of injustice and unfairness is further developed in French criminal procedure, and hence it is that American readers find it so difficult to understand the manner in which Michael Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard are being tried. American justice tends to the position that the less the presiding Judge knows of the evidence beforehand the better. The American Judge is supposed to be wholly unbiased, to hold the balance firmly, and to decide points of law. He is in no sense a prosecutor, and if there is any leaning at all it is toward the accused, especially in capital cases.

The French Judge is by the French law and the practice of it a prosecutor. He assumes many of the functions of our District-Attorney. It is his duty not only to acquaint himself thoroughly with all the details of the crime, but to investigate carefully the life history of the accused. When he has carefully prepared his case in these particulars, just as the District-Attorney does here, he opens court and personally conducts the examination of the accused. This is why we see the presiding Judge asking Eyraud questions concerning his life before the murder of Gouffé and openly accusing him of other crimes that have nothing to do with the strangling of the huissier. To these accusations Eyraud himself replies, although he has a lawyer, and vehemently protests that his career anterior to the murder that he confesses shall not be brought into the case.

Here is presented the remarkable spectacle to American readers of a Judge and a prisoner wrangling over a point of justice, while the lawyers in the case are silent spectators. Again, when Gabrielle Bompard is placed on the stand the Judge goes into a recapitulation of her career and details incidents of her childhood and school days that are to her detriment. He traces her criminal development from her birth to the murder of Gouffé, and fiercely attacks her on all points that are likely to establish her guilt. No one makes a protest in her favor, although she, too, has a lawyer, and all that Gabrielle can do is to make excuses.

The presiding Judge is there to convict the accused if he can do so, and he conducts the examinations while the lawyers look on and regard the whole proceeding serenely, because it is the established method of legal procedure. In this way the long cross-examinations that are so common in our courts are avoided, although a lawyer may be permitted by the Judge to ask questions. The French criminal lawyers are employed by people accused of crimes for summing up their cases, as this is about the only function that the method of procedure does not require the Judge to assume.

Such a trial as that of Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard seems to Americans and Englishmen a travesty of justice.

THE DONKEY WORE TROUSERS.

And the Disastrous Results Which Followed the Experiment.

New York *Times:* Count Papasogli, an Italian nobleman doing business as a junkman on the East Side pretty well up-town, recently procured a donkey, and he uses the animal as a beast of burden, hanging baskets over her back, into which he loads the various things that he buys as he goes about on his routes.

A few days ago, when it was fearfully cold, the prudent and kind-hearted Count, knowing that the donkey must spend a good portion of the day standing at the doors of houses while the master was haggling over prices and weights within, determined to furnish the beast with an outside covering, so that she might not take cold and get sick with pneumonia or some other of the numerous diseases to which donkeys are subject. So he bought a horse blanket and spread it over the donkey. As a matter of course he found that the blanket was "too much of a good thing."

"What had we best do?" he asked his wife.

"Cut the blanket to fit," was the reply.

"And what shall we do with what's left?"

"Make two pairs of trousers to keep the poor beast's legs warm."

There was nothing astonishing in the suggestion of the Countess to the man who heard it. He had been brought up in a country where donkeys wore trousers to keep the flies off their sore legs, and it seemed to him the most natural thing in the world that his wife should propose donkey trousers as a measure of protection against the cold. He took the length of the donkey's legs, and the Countess made the trousers in a very short time.

"Dio bono!" exclaimed the Countess when she saw the little donkey dressed up in overcoat and trousers, "Che bella figura!"

But the Harlem small boys were of another mind. They did not indorse the Countess' judgment that the donkey was a fine-looking creature in her new clothes. They rolled on the sidewalks ready to die with laughter as it dawned upon them that they had actually seen a four-legged beast walking about in trousers.

Recovering from their paroxysms they undertook to worry the Count, and it is hardly necessary to say that they succeeded. Barely an hour elapsed from the time when the Count embraced the Countess and bade her good-by, calling her a thing of beauty and the joy of his life, grateful to her above all measure for what she had done with the horse blanket, before he was back again covering her with reproaches, yelling at her that she was a "wooden head," and "all-around-good-for-nothing."

Presently in his rage he actually beat the Countess on the head with the donkey trousers until the poor woman begged for mercy. The Count's mother-in-law chanced to come in just at this time and she persuaded the Count that he had had enough. Then he went off again in search of old iron, old hats, and old bootlegs.

The Freakiest Freak.

"Do you want freaks?" inquired an athletic stranger, with rumpled clothes which didn't fit him quick enough. The person whom he addressed was the proprietor of a Bowery museum. "Yes, we are in the market for freaks, but I don't see anything peculiar about your personal appearance. What's your deformity?"

"O, I'm a sure enough freak," replied the man.

"Well, what is the peculiarity?"

"I belong to a college ball-team and have played football for two whole seasons, and neither of my legs has been broken. I'm the only man in the world who can say as much."—*Texas Siftings.*

Origin of the Drum.

The drum is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Saracens and Moors, by whom it was called the tumber, whence the Spanish tambor and the French tambour. It was generally adopted for military music in the first half of the fourteenth century. By some it is presumed to have come down from the Crusaders, who were in their way a kind of salvation army.

Wise Precaution.

Head of Firm (to office boy)—"Here, take this box of cigars and distribute them around the office for Christmas."

Office Boy—"Yes, sir." (Hurries off.)

Head of Firm—"Hold on. I guess you'd better wait until after I go home."—*Life.*

Exodus from Western Kansas.

A citizen of Rooks County, who is in Atchison today, says the people of the western part of the State no longer attempt to conceal the fact that many people have left the country since the drought, or that there are many others who would leave if they had the means. He says 4,000 people have left Rooks County alone; 200 left the Town of Stockton in one day. You can travel a long distance and see nothing but tenantless houses and abandoned farm machinery.—*Atchison Globe.*

Rich Residents of Berlin.

According to the assessment lists Berlin has four citizens whose annual incomes range from $300,000 to $650,000; one with $225,000; four of $200,000; and four of $165,000. There are 200 residents each with an income of about $30,000 a year, and 1,073 who have about $12,500 a year each.

The Chinese Are Progressing.

This proclamation was recently circulated in Tientsin: "Chinamen, rise and slay the Emperor, who neither gives you bread nor affords you protection from foreign aggression. Slay, also, the foreigners among you."

Seals Sold in Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 25.—The total of all seals caught and disposed of in Victoria is 43,779, valued at $498,782, divided as follows: Canadian vessels, 39,547 seals; American vessels, 3,201; Adele, the German ranger, 1,031.

To Avoid Suffocation.

A wet silk handkerchief tied, without folding, over the face is a complete security against suffocation from smoke; it permits free breathing, and, at the same time, excludes the smoke from the lungs.

Twenty Per Cent Discount on All Overcoats.

No reserve. Every Overcoat in our store—Men's, Boys', or Children's—marked in plain figures. Deduct one-fifth and take them. We make this unprecedented cut for a reason. We have more Overcoats than we want.

Come. You will find $40.00 Carr's English Melton (triple weave) Overcoats (one-fifth off) for $32.00.

$50.00 Crombie's Scotch Elysian Overcoats, lined throughout with London full-dyed satin (one-fifth off) for $40.00.

$35.00 Schnable's German Chinchillas (one-fifth off) for $28.00.

$30.00 Melton, Kersey, Beaver, and Chinchilla Overcoats, regulars, stouts, and longs (one-fifth off) for $24.00.

$28.00 Overcoats (one-fifth off) for $22.40.

$25.00 Overcoats (one-fifth off) for $20.00, and so down our whole line to $8.00 Overcoats for $6.40.

Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Ulsters at same reduction.

Best $15.00 Suits in Chicago. Underwear at reduced prices.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 and 133 Clark-st.
113, 115, 117 Madison-st., (Boys' Room).
Mail orders filled C. O. D.
Send for sample.

The Chicago Tribune Is Every Day Sending Over 25,000 Copies Direct From Its Own Office To Newsdealers at the Lowest Trade Price. Accounts Solicited.

The Rochester Lamp.



Perfect in Construction.
Artistic in Design.
Matchless in its Light.

Absolutely safe and unbreakable; so simple a child can manage it. Its light purer and brighter than gas-light, softer than electric light, more cheerful than either. A written guarantee goes with every lamp. Ask for the lamp and the guarantee; insist upon seeing the stamp of the genuine—"The Rochester." 2,000 varieties.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY ROCHESTER LAMP CO., New York. EDW. MILLER & CO., Meriden, Conn. Sold in all good Lamp Stores.

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES.
DRINK FERRO MANGANESE "REGENT"
Waters of Excelsior Springs,
MISSOURI.
NATURE'S TONIC. DIURETIC and URIC SOLVENT.
POWERS & HARPER, Agents, 275 KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO.

The Chicago Tribune Is Every Day Sending Over 25,000 Copies Direct From Its Own Office To Newsdealers at the Lowest Trade Price. Accounts Solicited.

NEGROES IN THE MARKET

NOT TO BE SOLD, HOWEVER, BUT TO SELL.

Picturesque Scenes in the Central Market at Washington—The National Capital a Paradise for Murderers, Where They Run Little Risk of Being Punished for Their Crimes—The Scandalous Verdict in the Ward Case—Senator Hearst's Condition—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—A painter seeking a subject full of character and originality could not find a better place for such a study than about the Central Market of Washington during the holiday season. The market in the first place is crowded from end to end with good things and busy purchasers. The interior picture does not differ much from any of the great markets of the world. But outside, between the market and the great avenue, there is a patient circle of genuine old-time negroes who come here from Virginia farms to sell "greens" in the holiday time. Here you see rarely a yellow face. They are nearly all black and with that bluish blackness of the pure negro. They are dressed in picturesque rags, borrowed from richer friends. The cast-off uniforms of soldiers about the barracks of Washington are appropriated by the negro hucksters. I saw one black woman yesterday who would have made a study for Gerome. Her head was very long, her face was lined with the marks of exposure to weather. Her black, sparkling eyes swam in large yellow-tinted orbs. Her frizzled wool, lightly tinged with grey, hung down on both sides of her huge countenance from under a tightly-twisted bandana of red. Over her shoulders she wore a blue army coat lined with yellow. Her dress was black. She was crouched upon a heap of evergreens, against a background of holly, warming her long hands over a smoldering fire. Back of her and to the right and left were various members of the family, ranging from the son-in-law, a manly, good-natured looking negro of 30, down through a group of children, the youngest being a black witch of not over 6, who was attired in a winter suit made from the flap of an army overcoat, of which the grandmother wore the cape. Up and down this line of negro venders were absolutely wonderful studies in character and color. The older ones had the stolidity and easy pose of Orientals, while the younger ones chattered and sang with all the good nature of negroes, who are never so happy as when in a crowd in the blazing light of a warm sun. There were to be found all the accessories of a picture. The sky overhead was as blue as in Algiers. There was nowhere any sign of the rush of commerce. The negroes who came to sell never besought any one more than with a passing smile. They are too contented with the noise and chatter of the moving throng, with the genial warmth of the early winter sun, to care apparently whether they sell anything or not. The picturesque qualities of the negro are rapidly passing away. I do not believe that anywhere in the South there will be found today such picturesque elements as are left in the upper regions of Virginia.

Murder at a Premium in Washington.

One of the local sensations of the Christmas season in Washington has been the acquittal of Mr. Frank Ward, who has been on trial for some time charged with willful murder. It has been often said that the courts of the District of Columbia are most easily influenced and that it is almost impossible to convict any one of high crimes who can avail himself through money or influence of sufficient counsel. Indeed, it has been said that no one of standing or prominence has ever been convicted in the District of murder. Murderous assaults are always lightly treated. Within the last few years two sons of Senators have been under trial for attempts to kill, but through influences hard for outside people to understand they were released on bail and the cases were never called. Within a year a well-known public man was shot down in one of the hotels by a former acquaintance with whom he had quarreled. He died within a short time after being shot. The man who did the shooting was imprisoned for several months, then it was represented that his health was in such a condition that further imprisonment would kill him. He was then released upon bail several months ago, and no one dreams the case will ever be tried. The case of Frank Ward is one of the most apparent perversions of justice ever known in the history of any case. From the evidence submitted during the trial it appears that Mr. Ward was a successful dairyman who had acquired large property interests in the District. For a time his name was used to illustrate every form of business enterprise and energy. But his prosperity was too much for him and he was led into excesses. One of the learned counsel for the defense, Senator Blackburn, in the course of his remarks enunciated the astounding theory that his client was involved in such great business troubles that he naturally sought refuge in drink as a means of relieving the pressure upon his mind. In one of his wanderings about the Capital, while laboring under the excitement of several days of dissipation, Ward met in a saloon a person named Adler. Between these men there was some petty grudge about a small sum of money. The testimony upon this subject was rather conflicting. But the story of the shooting was clear. Ward asked Adler to take a drink. He declined. Then Ward shot him without any apparent motive. A more wanton assault upon a man's life it would be hard to imagine. The victim lingered for some time but finally died.

Shot in a Fit of Playfulness.

The defense was the grotesque one often seen in murder trials. First, it was set up that Mr. Ward was insane from business troubles and too much rum. Second, it was assumed that Mr. Ward had shot at his friend in a fit of playfulness and that the ball that did the killing had glanced from an iron post in the saloon into the body of the victim. It was plainly to be inferred that it was the fault of the iron post and not of Mr. Ward that Mr. Adler met his death. Third, it was set up that Mr. Adler was not mortally wounded and that his wounds were badly treated by one of the most prominent physicians in Washington. So the defense as it stood was that Mr. Ward, being insane and in nowise responsible, playfully shot in the direction of his friend to frighten him and the accident of proximity of the post and the lack of skill of the doctors did the rest for the unfortunate Adler. The jury acquitted Mr. Ward. It did not even find him guilty of manslaughter. It did not even order his confinement in a lunatic asylum. He was turned loose upon the community to kill anybody he pleases in his next fit of drunken insanity. His acquittal was received with cheers and applause by a tumultuous crowd of friends who had packed the court-room. He was escorted from the place as if he were a hero and had performed a most meritorious act. It was said that one of the most touching appeals made to the jury was that where they were asked if they would place the brand of Cain upon the brow of this man Christmas Eve. It was this kind of humbugging fustian talk that may have clouded the feeble intellects of the jurors. Another influence upon the jurors, it is said, was the fact that they thought they might be held together over Christmas if they did not agree on an acquittal early in the evening. The case was, according to the testimony submitted, one of plain, ordinary murder, without even the redeeming elements of passion or apparent justification of any kind. Yet one of the attorneys in addressing the jury for the defense used the following language:

> Nations have been discouraged by deadly and desolating plagues. Gaunt famine has swept over the earth, leaving behind it a track of woe, a multitude of graves. But if the destruction wrought by these causes, frightful as the contemplation of their ravages may appear, be multiplied 100 times it will sink into insignificance in comparison with the mighty flood of evil flowing from the causes which led Frank Ward to enter the Marble saloon the unhappy night of June 15, 1889.

These "unhappy causes" were supposed to be the malignant acts of an entire community which, according to this lawyer, had arisen for the purpose of prosecuting and punishing a noble dairyman, who, excited by misfortune, had simply sought a little justifiable amusement in shooting in the direction of a friend. If it had not been for the iron post and the doctors the malignant community would not have been able to make out a ghost of a case against this most upright client. Such an argument could only have been properly prepared for a jury of idiots or knaves. The verdict is a general notice to the country that people who wish to indulge in the luxury of murder should seek the National Capital as the place where it can be safely and securely done.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

SENATOR HEARST A LITTLE BETTER.

Little Encouragement, However, Is Held Out for His Ultimate Recovery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Senator George Hearst is reported a little better tonight. He seems to be getting weaker all the time and is said to be greatly discouraged over his own condition, feeling that he may never again take his place in the Senate. While no immediate danger is feared, little encouragement is held out for his ultimate recovery. Senator Hearst is in his 71st year. He does not look it by fifteen years and few of the Senators who have sat with him in the Senate Chamber have any notion that he has reached 60. He is one of the bonanza Senators, but he never made much display of his great wealth. Two or three years ago when some business matters were settled up he told a friend he was worth $13,000,000. Californians think this was an underestimate. They know that he has made a great deal of money in the last two years and they place his fortune now at $25,000,000. Senator Hearst owns his dividend-paying mines all through the West—in Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, and Idaho. He is said to be the best judge in the United States of where pay dirt may be struck. The current talk among prospectors is that he can tell by looking into a hole in the ground once more than experts can learn by months of investigation. Though an uneducated man, Senator Hearst has been a prominent man in Pacific coast politics for a good many years. Like most rich men on the coast big ambition was to come to the Senate. This was gratified when Senator Miller died, and Gov. Stoneman appointed him to fill the vacancy. The Democrats carried the Legislature and Hearst was reëlected for the full six years. His term will not be up till March 4, 1893.

BIG COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Brazil Preparing to Develop Its Resources—American Interests in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The Bureau of American Republics has received information of the organization of a curious corporation in Brazil under the name of the "Compania Nova Era Rural de Brazil," with a capital of $25,000,000, a large part of which has been furnished by bankers and merchants of Europe and the remainder by local investors. The object of this corporation is to establish twenty agricultural settlements upon the public lands of Brazil, which are given free of cost by the Government. Railway lines will be constructed for placing these settlements in communication with each other and the markets. The enterprise will also carry on mining operations and the manufacture of sugar, bricks, tiles, lime, and other articles for export as well as for local consumption.

This company proposes to select several thousand families in Europe, consisting of skilled farmers and mechanics, and transport them free of cost to Brazil, where houses will be prepared for their occupancy and tools and implements furnished for their use. These colonists will be divided into villages and scattered over the estate as the nucleus for other emigrants, who will be brought there later. The Federal and several State Governments of Brazil have offered a guaranty of 5 per cent interest on one-third of the capital invested in this enterprise.

A dispatch from Havana to the Bureau of American Republics reports that a syndicate of New York capitalists has within the last few days purchased for $600,000 in gold the sugar plantation and factory known as San Ramon, one of the largest in Cuba, and is making arrangements to construct lines of transportation throughout the estate in order to increase the cultivated area and reduce the cost of production. The plantation already produces 50,000 bags of sugar annually, and it is the intention to produce from 90,000 to 100,000 bags next year.

The same dispatch also reports that another New York syndicate is negotiating for the Luisa estate near the town of Sagua, and that agents of other syndicates are in the country prospecting for similar purposes. A syndicate of capitalists is preparing to run a line of tank steamers for the transportation of sugar between Cuban ports and those of the United States, a scheme by which the packing of sugar and molasses in hogsheads will be avoided and the rate of transportation greatly reduced. Information was received at the Bureau of American Republics that the Royal Mail Steam Packet company of England has decided to double its service between London, Southampton, and the West Indies.

The bureau has also received reports of an expedition that was recently sent by the Argentine Government up the Parana River to explore what is known as the Grand Chace, a tract of country in the northern part of the Argentine Republic that is as absolutely unknown as the interior of Africa. This expedition has returned and reports that the region which has been supposed to be a sort of swamp is on the contrary a land of much promise, the climate being mild and healthy, and the soil rich and dry. Maize, corn, and sugarcane there attain enormous size, and there is much valuable timber.

PADDOCK AND THE ELECTION BILL.

He Regards Its Consideration at This Time Unwise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The *Post* tomorrow will publish the following:

Senator Paddock of Nebraska was in earnest when he warned the Senate a few days ago that he would soon move to lay aside the Election bill and take up the Pure Food bill, and he will before long again take occasion to renew the warning. He will first give his party, however, ample opportunity either to pass the Election bill or conclude to lay it aside. In this connection it may be interesting to state that Senator Paddock has been misquoted from the beginning in regard to his position on this bill. Indeed, he has almost determined to make a personal explanation, owing to the utter falsity of a dispatch originally sent from this city. The dispatch described with some detail an interview alleged to have taken place at the White House between the President and the Senator in which the former is said to have upbraided the latter for not supporting the bill.

"The interview thus picturesquely related not only never occurred," said Senator Paddock, "but the President has never mentioned either the Election bill or the Tariff bill to me.

"I have never said that I would not vote for the Election bill," continued the Senator, "although I have been quoted as saying so. The truth is that there is nothing in the provisions of the bill objectionable to me. I regard the consideration of the bill at this time as unwise. I think that it would be better to discuss and pass a financial measure. The Election bill is purely a political matter in which only the straightout Republicans in the country are interested, while the financial legislation vitally concerns all business-men and is sadly needed. Certainly this is the situation in Nebraska. I have not yet received a single letter from my State either for or against the Election bill, which is a sure indication of the lack of interest in it. Another thing against the Election bill is that it is regarded with suspicion that may not be well founded but which is certainly operating to disturb the business relations between the North and the South."

The *Post* also says:

> There is at present an interesting point of difference between Senators Edmunds and Hoar regarding the future program in the Senate. Senator Edmunds believes that it would be perfectly right and proper for the presiding officer of the Senate to refuse to recognize a minority Senator and thus bring the Election bill to a vote. He believes that the course of procedure should be the same as in the English House of Commons, where the speaker has the power to close debate and he justifies his belief with the statement that a body organized to transact business should transact it. Senator Hoar and others do not go so far, but claim that the presiding officer has the power to bring to a close any filibustering proceedings which have for their object the defeat of a rule. They assert that forcible measures in this case would be constitutional because the Constitution gives each House the right to determine its rules. This distinction between cloture for a bill and cloture for a rule is a fine one and has not hitherto been commented upon.

The Railroad Was Carried Away.

By way of honestly and truthfully showing you the extraordinary carelessness and inaptitude of the Government of Ireland, even in the immediate past, let me tell you a true story. Some twenty or twenty-five years ago it was set forth that a railway from Parsontown, on the Great Southern railway, and Portumna, an important town on the Shannon, would regenerate East Galway, much as the new lines of railway of today are to regenerate Mayo and Donegal. The local landlords—they still flourished in those days—provided a fair share of the cost of the works. The Government lent the balance on mortgage. In due time the railway failed to pay even its working expenses. The Government foreclosed. The railway was shut up. This was bad enough; yet this is by no means the worst. For the other day it was proposed to resume traffic on the line under certain local guarantees. The details were well-nigh settled, when it was found that the road was non-existent. The rails had been torn up and the sleepers removed by the neighbors. The line belonged to no one, only to the Government, which had foreclosed, and had not thought it worth while to employ a watchman to protect the property.—*Galignani Messenger.*

Virtuous on Compulsion.

The Czar has decided to forbid any of his subjects from entering the principality of Monaco on account of the large number of wealthy Russians who have been ruined at the gambling tables.

ALMOST WITHOUT CRIME.

REMARKABLE CRIMINAL RECORDS OF THE CITY OF EDINBURG.

No Murders Committed Within the Year—Light Penalties for Various Offenses—The Results of the System as Shown by Official Statistics—A Police Force of 493 Officers and Men for a City of 300,000 Inhabitants.

John Swinton in the New York *Sun:* During a recent stay of six weeks in Edinburg, the ancient Capital of Scotland, I became interested in several features of the life of the people there that were to me novel and remarkable. One of the things that struck me soon after taking up my temporary abode in the city may now be here spoken of.

Day after day, while looking over the two morning newspapers, the *Scotsman* and the *Scottish Leader*, and observing the reports of the trials of offenders by the judicial authorities, I was struck by the leniency of the sentences imposed upon delinquents found guilty of various offenses. I could not help noticing that the penalties were far lighter than those imposed in like cases by our courts in New York, which I had heard of all through my life. I found that many offenders who would have been sentenced to considerable terms of imprisonment in New York were merely "admonished" by the courts in Edinburg. I found that other offenders who would have been subjected to hard penalties here were merely "put under caution" there, and I noticed that still other offenders were "sent to industrial school" or "sent to reformatory." Besides all this, I saw that a large proportion of the persons arrested, or, according to the legal phraseology of Edinburg, "apprehended," for petty misdeeds were at once acquitted when brought into court.

I repeat that I was greatly struck by the daily newspaper reports that brought within my knowledge such facts as are here referred to.

I began to make inquiries concerning the subject, and addressed many questions to various people whose acquaintances I had made. I spoke of it to intelligent men in several classes of society and sought information in all quarters of the city, or, rather, in both its halves, for Edinburg is composed of the "old town" and the "new town."

After doing this I found that among the people at large there was entire satisfaction with the administration of the law and that the leniency of the courts was in accordance with the public judgment.

At last the master of the Corstorphine House, who aided me in my researches, proposed that I should seek for information from a public functionary who bears the official title of "Procurator Fiscal," whose duties, I think, resemble those of a public prosecuting attorney in New York. When introduced to this learned functionary of the law, who proved to be a man of courtly and pleasant address, I found that he was more than willing to give me all needed knowledge of those matters that came under his purview. I told him that I had been struck by the lenient action of the courts of Edinburg in dealing with sundry grades of offenders and referred him to several examples of it that had come under my notice through the papers. He expressed his approval of this lenient policy, and, for my benefit, explained some of the features of modern Scotch law, as well as the methods of its administration in the Edinburg courts.

But the main thing that I desired to ascertain from him was indicated by the questions that I then asked: "What are the practical results of this judicial leniency? How does the thing work, as we say in New York?"

As I made these inquiries I had in mind such allegations as I had often heard here, that only by the enforcement of the rigors of the law in all cases, the application of the severest punishment prescribed for each and every offense, can the safety of the community be secured, or order be upheld, or offenders and malefactors be restrained. "What have been the results within your experience?" I had asked, and the answer was promptly made by the Procurator Fiscal. "Here," he replied, "is the report of the constabulary for last year, and you will find all your questions therein answered." He presented to me a pamphlet consisting of broad tables of statistics, and entitled "Return of Crimes and Offenses Reported, Persons Apprehended or Cited, and Miscellaneous Details Connected with the Police of Edinburg for the Year Ended 31st December, 1889."

I glanced at one of the tables with surprise, but before proceeding further I inquired: "What is the population of Edinburg?"

"About 300,000."

"Then it is nearly one-fifth as large as New York. And now," I added, "let me begin at the top by taking the worst of crimes, and asking how many murders there were in Edinburg during the year?"

He referred me to table No. 3, remarking that the year was rather a bad one in that respect and that there had been two cases in which murder was suspected, but that in one of the cases the man under suspicion was not held, as there was not evidence to warrant his trial, while the other case was that of a child found dead in bed under circumstances that led to the trial of its parents, who were acquitted.

"Is it possible, then," I asked, "that there were no murders in this city during the year?"

"You have the record in your hand," he replied, as he pointed to table No. 3, in which the two suspicious cases of the year were set down and stood alone.

"Then what was the number of criminal assaults in the year?"

The table showed that there were only about 300 of all degrees.

The record of stealing looked long, but it turned out that nearly all the cases were cases of petty theft. There were two cases of forgery, six of shop and house breaking, three of reckless driving, one of dog stealing, and one of reckless discharge of firearms. In all there were but 1,142 persons apprehended for crime in Edinburg during the twelve months, and a proportion of these were not subjected or were not liable to any punishment in court.

All these facts seemed to me remarkable.

It was interesting to observe the character of the penalties inflicted upon the different classes of petty culprits by the various courts of Edinburg. I have before me the statistical record of the Burgh Court, the Sheriff Summary Court, the Sheriff and Jury Court, and the High Court. Here, for example, is the Sheriff High Court, in which 237 males and 87 females were tried during the year. Of these cases, twenty were "admonished," forty-three were "put under caution," seventy-four were fined, others were "fined and cautioned," others were sent to the Industrial School or the Reformatory, and the remainder were sentenced to brief terms of imprisonment varying from three days to a week or a fortnight, and, in a few instances, to sixty days, which is the longest term in this court. The misdeeds of these cases were mainly assault and theft. In the Burgh Court and in the Jury Court also the sentences were remarkable for their lightness. It is by the High Court that the heaviest penalties for crime are imposed in Edinburg; but the statistics show that there were but thirteen trials and ten convictions in that court during the year. The terms of imprisonment ranged from nine to eighteen months, and three persons were condemned to penal servitude, one of them for seven years, another for ten.

Here, surely, is a marvelous record for a populous city, whether we take account of the small number of offenders or of the leniency of the law in the great majority of the cases. Is it not deserving of the study of legists and penologists, who ought to be able to draw better conclusions from it that I can?

In any event it is evident that there is one city of the world in which harsh penalties and hard punishments are not found to be necessary to the preservation of order and the suppression or prevention of crime. The Judges and lawyers of New York can make a comparison of our city and court and prison records with those of Edinburg.

The Procurator Fiscal asked me if the criminal accounts of the City of New York went higher in proportion to population than those of his own city. It turned out that I had not the records with me and could not otherwise give the facts. But we shall in a short time have here a few statistics of the known murders and other grave crimes that have been perpetrated in our city during the year.

It is proper to say now that in the Edinburg categories given above the persons apprehended for drunkenness are not included. It appears that during the year 2,171 persons were "found drunk and incapable in the streets." But mere drunkenness is not punishable in Edinburg, and the Procurator Fiscal told me that drunken people are taken into custody for their own protection, being released upon recovering their sobriety. It appears that, in addition to these incapable drunkards, many other drunken people were guilty of misdeeds or crimes while drunk. These others were, of course, brought to trial.

Only a small body of "constabulary" is needed in Edinburg to safeguard a people who possess courts that are not harsh toward ordinary delinquents. In the Chief Constable's report the figures of the total strength of the police force of the city are given. The force consists of but 493 officers and men, and its affairs are administered under rules of rigorous economy. It has much to do in enforcing sanitary measures and in safeguarding the welfare of the city. So far as I could judge, its members are intelligent, courteous, dutiful, and helpful.

GEN. JACKSON'S OLD BODY-SERVANT.

A Human Link Connecting the Present with the Past.

Nashville *American:* Sunday quite a crowd of visitors drove out from Nashville over a fine pike through the picturesque country that intervenes to this historic spot, and all were shown through the house by Uncle Alfred Jackson, the surviving servant at the Hermitage of Gen. Jackson.

Uncle Alfred was born in a cabin on the farm, and has always lived there. He is proud of the work that is being done by the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

"De house now," says he, "is painted 'zactly like de Gineral left it."

One party of visitors Sunday were standing on the front porch awaiting their turn to be shown through the house, and amused themselves by talking to two little boys, one white, the other colored, about 7 and 10 years old respectively.

"What is your name?" was asked of the latter.

"Andrew."

"Is your name Andrew Jackson?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you named after the General?"

"Yes, sir."

"What's your name, little man?" to the white boy.

"My name is Andrew, sir."

"Were you named after the General?"

"No, sir," put in his sable companion, "he was named after me."

Uncle Alfred appeared at this juncture and said that the colored boy had the honor of being a temporary resident of the Hermitage.

"He don't b'long here do'. He's named Andrew, but he was not named after de Gineral, and we calls him Aleck."

After the visitors had paid 25 cents each into the Ladies' Hermitage Association contribution-box and had also remembered the polite old octogenarian African, they got on good terms with their guide and enticed him into general conversation. One of the visitors applied the pump in a desultory way with the following results:

"When did Gen. Jackson settle on this farm?"

"In 1794. He had three or four slaves den and lived in dat little cabin you see down in de pasture. De udder cabin by it was de nigger quarters, an' dar is whar I was borned, in 1803. De Gineral was de best man in de country wid his slaves, but he wus strict wid dem. When he died he had 110 niggers an' owned 2,000 acres of land an' lived in dis fine house. You see dat little house away over yonder? Well, dat is whar de Gineral's racetrack was, whar he trained his race horses."

"Did Gen. Jackson have all these cedar rails and these cedar plank fences made?"

"Yes, sir. Dem rails are as good as new, but some of dem is older den I is."

"Did he have the plank sawed by hand?"

"Yes, sir; ebbery one ob 'em. De brick in de house was made right here, an' de lumber was sawed wid de whipsaw. He had two nigger men who did nuffin' but saw lumber wid de whipsaws in de pits back ob de house; an' dey used to saw from 300 to 400 feet er day."

The language of the old negro and the evidences on every hand of the immense amount of work those two patient sawyers did in their monotonous labor, that lasted from year to year, impressed strangely upon the visitors the difference between those times and now, when one little country sawmill will cut from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber in a day, and when one of the monster lumber mills on Puget Sound—that at Port Gamble—has a daily output of from 300,000 to 400,000 feet.

The Hermitage mansion is situated a few hundred yards from the road, the long, narrow yard extending down to the highway. Half way down the yard there is a gentle rise, a beautiful situation for a house.

"Why did not Gen. Jackson build on the top of the hill instead of behind it?" was asked of Uncle Alfred.

"Well, you see, he was a man dat always wus guided by de wishes of his wife. De Gineral wanted to build on de hill, but Mrs. Jackson wanted to build where de house is, so de spring would be mo' convenient."

The spring is about 300 yards from the house, but there is a well right at the door. This, Uncle Alfred explained, had been dug many years after the house was built.

"Dey was a water witch cum along, an' he 'sperimented aroun' an' tole de Gineral he could git water in thirty-seven feet. De Gineral said all right, and he went to work an' sho' nuff he got it right dar—de best water you eber seed.

"After Mrs. Jackson died de Gineral used ter sleep wid her picture hangin' dar jest as you see it in front ob de bed: an' he used ter say: 'I see my love ebbery night de las' thing befo' I go to sleep, and de fust thing in de mornin' when I wakes.'"

"Did Gen. Jackson have much company?"

"De house wus full all de time ob late years wid people comin' ter see him. He received all de visitors himself—de rich an' de po' jest de same."

"Are you a Democrat, Uncle Alfred?"

"I don't take any part in politics, but I's fur Gineral Jackson fust, last, an' all de time."

HOW "TWO STRIKE" GOT HIS NAME.

It Was Not Won Upon the Gory Base-Ball Field.

Omaha *Bee:* In a "P. S." to a letter that I received the other day from an old friend is this query:

"To what base-ball club does Two Strike belong?"

Two Strike is now playing outer field in the Bad Lands club. Only a quarter moon ago he held the position of umpire, but he made a decision in favor of Gen. Brooke of the Pine Ridge team which so enraged the management of the Bad Lands outfit that they fined him ten ponies and clubbed him into his present position. Two Strike's appearance, I will take the trouble to add, is a great compliment to his profession, and particularly his record. He has three fingers that have been broken and are all gnarled up, one of his eyes has the appearance of having been knocked all out of plumb some time or other by a very hot twister, and he is lame in one leg where a base-runner of the Government blues spiked him with a bayonet during the season of 1876.

But the old man didn't get his name on account of his base-ball record. His naming was the result of a very interesting custom of his race. Before an Indian can become a chief he must have taken the scalp of at least one white man, and even then he isn't considered much of a chief until he has taken a second one. Having taken two scalps, his next ambition is to place a "strike," as they call it, to the credit of his record. It is something that very few Indians do in these times. To so do is counted an act of especially great bravery. The act consists of rushing alone, horseback or on foot, into a camp of white enemies, killing a man, and then when he has fallen dead—simply wounding him doesn't count—to bend over him and strike his body either with the hand or any weapon, stick, or even a feather. The idea is that it requires the utmost nerve—to use a modern white man's term—to rush in among a lot of persons all supposed to be looking out for the safety of one another as well as their own and to stay there long enough not only to shoot or cut one of them, but if necessary fight others until the one dies in order that he may bend over and give the heroic stroke. An effort to earn this distinction has, a noted old Indian here tells me, cost the lives of more would-be chiefs than any other one thing. When, however, this deed is performed twice the performer, so to speak, is entitled to a perch on the topmost pinnacle of red-faced fame. Two Strike is the only Indian in this part of the country who has won such honors, and hence his name.

A Housebuilding Fish.

In Lake Nyassa, in the interior of "Darkest Africa," there is a kind of blackfish which every year builds what the natives term a house. In the mud at the bottom of the lake it makes a hole some two or three feet broad, heaping up the mud removed from the hole so as to form a little wall around it. The depth of the hole and the height of the wall measured together make a basin from fifteen to twenty inches deep. In this lake within a lake this queer little fish erects a mudhouse, the average-sized specimen measuring fourteen inches across the bottom, rapidly coming to a point in the shape of a broad cone. A hole four inches in diameter, always on the south side, serves as an opening for egress and ingress. A dried specimen of this queer domicile preserved in the Royal Museum at Berlin has two doors, and a partition separating it into two rooms.

WHAT MEDICINE MEN ARE.

THEIR ONLY PHYSIC IS MAGIC, AND THEIR SYSTEM IS CONJURING.

How the Indian Priests Look and Dress When They Are Making Medicine—Customs Recalling Some Bible Stories—Queer Resemblance Between the Indians and Those Hebrew Bands of Whose History the Old Testament Is a Record.

New York *Sun:* The fact that Sitting Bull was what is called a "medicine man" has been stated in all the notices of his death, but it is a question whether one in seven of Eastern people know precisely what a medicine man is. To one who does know nothing is more amusing than to read the accounts of early travelers in the Indian country when they come to treat of the making of medicine and the other doings of medicine men. Even Capt. Butler, F. R. G. S., and Lewis and Clarke were very shaky when they came to this subject.

Every tribe had, and still has, many medicine men, some of whom are chiefs, all of whom are very important personages. Nearly all that the writer ever saw have been old men or men past the middle age, but that is a mere accident, for a man may be made a medicine man while he is young. No one can visit any Indians at any festival time or time of general excitement from any cause without seeing the medicine men figuring very conspicuously in whatever is going on. Sometimes they are merely beating drums, or perhaps they are only crooning, while a dance or feast is in progress. At other times they appear in the most grotesque costumes, painted all over, hung with feathers and tails and claws, and carrying some wand or staff, gorgeous with color, and smothered with Indian finery.

The term medicine is a white man's expression which the Indians have adopted. It was applied to the priests of the tribes—for that is what they really are—because the first white men often found them making their incantations at the side of the sick, the wounded, or the dying. In reality they were exorcising the evil spirits of disease or death, but the white travelers, seeing them in the presence of the sick, put two and two together and called them medicine men. The term is two centuries old, and the Indians have so fully adopted it that when one of these officials is at his offices they say he is "making medicine."

The medicine-man is a conjurer, a magician, a dealer in magic, and an intermediary between the men of this world and the spirits of the other. He may know something of the rude pharmacopœia of his fellows, and may prescribe certain leaves or roots to allay fever, to arrest a cold, or to heal a wound. That is not his business, however, and such prescriptions are more apt to be offered by the squaws or by any member of the patient's family. The medicine-man's work comes in when medicine fails, and it is pursued until death is seen to be certain, when—among most of the tribes—the sick or wounded man is abandoned to meet his fate. Far from thinking the only good Indian is a dead one, the Indians themselves have little regard for one who is half dead or seems certain to die.

Last spring as many medicine men as could crowd into a tepee of the largest size beat their tomtoms and rattled their gourds all day and night for nearly a week to save the life of a dying plain chieftain, and then, as he seemed to get worse, deliberately withdrew from the tepee and turned the chief over to the ministrations of a Roman Catholic priest, whom they had excluded while they thought the man might live. They secured the best horse the old man had, and, leading it to the side of the tent, shot it through the head that its carcass might be buried with him. Then they engaged in the politics of the situation and made themselves warmly friendly in the eyes of the heir apparent to the leadership. The old chief lived two or three days and was dosed with the physic of both the whites and red men. He begged for more "medicine," but the conjurers had diagnosed his case and decided it to be a waste of time to bother the spirits any longer in his behalf.

No more weird sight is to be seen on the face of this continent than a view of such a group of medicine men at work to save a life. Seen at night the effect is awesome. They sit in a circle, broken only by the body of the invalid stretched on a blanket, at the head of the tent opposite the door or tent opening. The wavering light is from a candle stuck ingeniously in a loop of birch bark, fastened tight in a slit in the end of a stick that has been thrust in the earth. The medicine men are painted in their own colors, green and yellow predominating. They are in full regalia, but their hair falls over their hideous faces as they bend forward to swing to and fro or to beat their drums. All are singing. Often they sing only the tunes of ancient songs, the words being forgotten or having grown tiresome. Now and then one leaps to his feet, waving his befeathered rattle and yelling louder than the others. He sings the words that occur to him as suiting the case. He has on no clothing but moccasins and a breechclout, or "gee-string," as they call that garment on the plains.

His thin, bony, bare red legs have the effect of their nakedness increased by the jumping, dangling tail of feathers that flutters down from his head and mixed its colors with the paint stripes on his flesh. His dancing is rather more like pounding something beneath him than like what we call dancing. He lifts his feet by bending his knees; lifts them and thumps them down monotonously, though he turns his body first to one side and then to the other. When the dancer tired and fell back in his place in the circle the spirit moved another to take his place.

The queer resemblances between the Indians and those Hebrew bands of whose history the Old Testament is a record have often been pointed out, but the writer has never seen attention called to the similarity of certain of the Hebrew incidents to the common practices of Indian medicine men. In their early history the Hebrew leaders were continually holding converse with the Almighty. They went apart from their followers, up in mountains or in secret places and talked with Jehovah. That is precisely what the medicine men do today, or pretend to do. Every man who knows the Indians knows that during all this Messiah craze the medicine men of the various tribes have with great formality prepared to talk with Gitche-Manitou or whatever they happen to call the Good Spirit. In some tribes they have built little wickiups of saplings and leaves, and have gone into them and held conversations that were audible, though not intelligible, to the red men listening outside. The savages have heard the medicine man's voice and then have heard the voice of some other person replying to him in a jargon they could not unravel. In other tribes the medicine men have merely reported having held such conversations precisely as the Israelitish leaders did. It is not for us to say that the grounds for such reports of the words of the Almighty were as slight in one case as the other, but it is true that the Indians have believed that their priests have really believed such conversations took place.

Those that have followed Sitting Bull's history know that his tribe has long been divided as to his power. One contingent has held that his "medicine" is no good, by which they mean that if he ever had genuine power to converse with spirits that power has left him. This often happens. Medicine men have their day and their decline, and he is a very sagacious Indian who can keep up faith in his ministrations for many years at a time or until he dies.

To the Unattainable.

Dear, how many the songs I bring to you,
Woven of dream-stuffs, pleasure and pain,
All the songs of my life I sing to you,
And you hear, and answer again.
Though no rhyme do your dear lips say to me,
Yet, my poet, sweet songs you bring;
When you smile then the angels play to me
Tunes to the silent songs you sing.

All my soul goes forth in a song to you,
All my deeds for your sake are done,
All my laurels and bays belong to you,
In your name are my battles won.
Just by living you make my life dear to me,
Though your lips never speak my name;
'Tis your hands that in dreams appear to me,
Bringing me all that I ask of fame.

What though here you are wholly lost to me,
Though you never will know or see,
Though life's pain be this worship's cost to me,
Am I not richer than great Kings be?
Have I not you, in the holiest heart of me—
You, in the eyes which see you alone?
Shall I not rise to your soul, which is part of me,
Till you shall meet me and know your own?
—*Longman's Magazine.*

Killed by a Bursting Boiler.

NEWPORT, Ark., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The engine boiler in a sawmill here burst this morning, killing two men and seriously injuring three others. Defective riveting was the cause of the bursting of the boiler.

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Noticed in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity and the accurate combination of the ingredients of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The best things in cookery are always made and can be made only with the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Hence its use is universal—in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated—and its sale is the largest of any leavening agent in the world. The ROYAL BAKING POWDER has stood all tests for a quarter of a century.

COL. INGERSOLL ON CHRISTMAS.

The Festival as Old as History, and Probably Thousands of Years Older.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* I believe in holidays—that is to say, in holy days, and by holy days I mean happy days—days when the tired may rest, when the workingman may have the company of his family; days in which to cultivate friendship and the amenities of civilized life. I believe in what is called Christmas, not because of its supposed religious origin, but because I think it well to have a time when families can come together and the ordinary business of life may be suspended, and when we can think about something besides trade and barter. As a matter of fact, the holiday known as Christmas is far older than Christianity, and far older, I presume, than any existing religion. It was, in all probability, born of sun worship, the most natural of all religions. Just before Christmas is the shortest day of the year, and the day when our savage ancestors thought that the sun had been overpowered or conquered by the hosts of darkness. Then, in spite of the power of the shadow, the days begin to lengthen and the sun is victorious over the Herod of the night, and this festival is as old at least as history, and probably thousands of years older.

When we think that our ancestors lived in caves and dens—or at least many of them—when we imagine the winters through which they passed the cloud and darkness and hunger, we can easily see how they rejoiced when the days began to lengthen, and with what feeling of gladness they greeted the rising sun. How their eyes gleamed; how their hearts throbbed! Christmas was then associated with the return of life. It was the promise of another spring, of plenty, of sunshine, and joy. This day has been associated for countless generations with the best sentiments, with the best feeling, of the human heart, and no matter whether it has been appropriated by some peculiar form of superstition or not there is the same reason in nature for its celebration that there was before man ever heard what is known as the scheme of salvation.

I believe in every day that brings families together; in every day and in every institution that adds to the better feelings, to the higher nature, and to the charitable instincts of the race. I believe, also, that the world can now keep another Christmas, or a Christmas with a still higher significance. The old Christmas was kept because the reign of darkness was about to cease; because the light had again conquered. Let us hope that in the history of the human mind the light is at last the victor, that the darkness of ignorance is passing away, and that the real friends of humanity, the real friends of freedom of thought, may now, at the close of the nineteenth century, celebrate the victory of Intellectual Light.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

FLUTES FROM THE PYRAMIDS.

Played 3,000 Years After Burial, They Show That the Egyptians Had Our Scale.

London *News:* A number of eminent musicians were invited to listen to a highly interesting lecture delivered yesterday to the Royal Academy students by Mr. T. L. Southgate upon ancient Egyptian musical instruments in general and upon the double pipes recently discovered by Mr. Flinders Petrie in the tomb at Kahun in particular. From the fact that the flutes shown in the frescoes were of various lengths, Mr. Southgate conjectured that the Egyptians almost from the time of Moses must have had knowledge of some sort of harmony, while as in one of the frescoes seven flute performers were simultaneously playing an eighth had what he whimsically described as "fifty bars rest."

Still more interesting was the exhibition of the actual flutes discovered in the lady's sarcophagus at Kahun, and indisputably dating before the time of King David of Israel. Performed upon (and the task of playing these archaic instruments is now most difficult) by Mr. J. Flinn, they yesterday gave practically the exact notes of our diatonic scale, thus proving—in every sense of the term to actual demonstration—that our scale was known to the Egyptians many centuries before the Greeks, from whom it had erroneously been supposed we borrowed it. No attempt was made to perform upon the double flute, and, indeed, if ever the two were played together, the art is now lost. But upon a copy of one of these ancient flutes Mr. Finn performed an ancient funeral dirge entitled "The Song of Sonus." The tone of these instruments, we may add, in no way resembles that of the flutes of today. It to a certain extent recalls the drone of the bagpipe, although one prominent musician yesterday irreverently likened it to the sound of the small-tooth comb of tissue-paper of childhoods days.

Many other copies of ancient instruments were tried yesterday, among them a replica of a flute (discovered two years ago by a French savant), with eleven holes, the approximate date being 1575 B. C., that is to say, during the period that the Israelites were still in Egypt. To "stop" eleven holes in a flute would seem to demand that one of the hands should have an extra finger; but Mr. Finn, after many trials, has succeeded in doing it, and the notes given were practically those of our chromatic scale. From these and other facts Mr. Southgate, in the peroration to his very valuable lecture, contended that the tonality of the ancient Egyptians was the source of our own music, and certainly none of the musicians present were willing to contradict a doctrine which seemed quite feasible.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The last week, broken by a holiday, has proved a dull and uneventful one for Boston wool dealers. Prices remain about the same. Straight Ohio XX sells for 33@34c, mostly at 33c, while Ohio X is in some demand, with sales at 31@32c. The decline of Michigan X to 29c has induced considerable demand, and sales of this line again aggregate over 100,000 lbs. An old lot of Michigan X has sold as low as 28c, but ordinary X sells freely at 29c. Delaine and combing wools steady. Delaines sell at 35@36c. For washed combing the market is steady at 40c for Ohio and 38@40c for No. 1 Michigan.

Scoured Texas fall has sold at prices ranging from 50c to 55c. For fall Texas in the grease 20c is the ruling figure. Spring Texas is steady at prices equivalent to 55@60c in the grease. In California there has been a little more doing, with sales of scoured at 58@60c, and of California low at prices ranging from 11c to 15c. Free Northern spring sells at 23c, Middle county at 17@21c, and Southern spring at 16c. In Oregon wool business has been confined chiefly to the taking of samples, eastern selling on the basis of about 58@60c, scoured on 19@21c in the grease for choice. The market for culled wools is without decided feature of interest. Beyond a slight weakness in heavy Territories there is little of interest to be noted in Territory wools. Prices are substantially unchanged for fine and fine medium territories, which continue to sell at last week's quotations, viz.: 60@62c for fine, 58@60c for fine medium; medium at 55c; fine and fine medium in the grease at 19@22c for Montana and Wyoming.

Royal Collector.

Alexander III. is one of the greatest old book collectors in Europe.

The Great Cocoa of Europe, The Coming One of America.

MADE BY SPECIAL PROCESS-THE BEST.

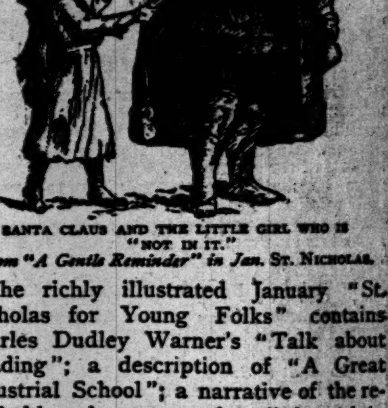
Cocoa is of supreme importance as an article of diet. Van Houten's has *fifty per cent.* more flesh-forming properties than exist in the best of other cocoas.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST"

The tissue of the cocoa bean is so softened as to render it easy of digestion, and, at the same time, the aroma is highly developed.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") is the original, pure, soluble Cocoa, invented, patented and made in Holland, and is to-day better and more soluble than any of the numerous imitations. In fact, a comparative test will easily prove, that no other Cocoa equals this Inventor's in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S and take no other. [45



SANTA CLAUS AND THE LITTLE GIRL WHO IS "NOT IN IT."
From "A Gentle Reminder" in Jan. ST. NICHOLAS.

The richly illustrated January "St. Nicholas for Young Folks" contains Charles Dudley Warner's "Talk about Reading"; a description of "A Great Industrial School"; a narrative of the remarkable adventures of a little girl in her trip to Cloudland and the Moon; "Little Holdfast," by Roswell Smith; "The Boyhood of Michael Angelo," etc.

On all the news-stands, 25 cents. Begin subscriptions *now*, and get a year of this delightful children's magazine. The London *Spectator* calls it "the king of publications for the young." $3.00 a year. Subscribe through dealers everywhere, or remit to the publishers, THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th-st., New York.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN 102 E. WASHINGTON ST. CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GAURANTEED

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots. These lots are clear and are in the best part of South Englewood inside of the city limits and within four blocks of two stations on the Rock Island suburban line. These lots will be exchanged at their cash value, as to which I invite close investigation. The title is perfect and a certified abstract will be furnished with each lot. This is by no means the class of property which is usually offered in trade for horses, but is property in a subdivision where lots are being constantly sold for cash to a good class of buyers. I am in a position to place horses and owners desiring to sell can in this way get a good, full price instead of sacrificing their horses, as must be done for cash at this time of the year. O. J. BARRETT, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car-barns.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR WANT OF USE—Good young coupe horse, excellent coupe rockaway, nearly new. Private barn rear 239 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—VERY STYLISH, WELL BRED, 16½ hand horse; suitable for gentleman's driver or coupe; will exchange for diamonds or real estate. Address A D 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD HANDY BUSINESS or delivery horse, nice business wagon and harness. 2113 Wabash-av.

FINE CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, 377 AND 379 Wabash-av., Birdsell Mfg. Co.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUPE ROCKAWAY at about half actual value. If you want a family carriage it will pay to investigate. 644 Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—MILK WAGON, nearly new. 2113 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO STORE FURNITURE, pianos, and mdse. is the Chicago Storage Warehouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE-proof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,373.

A CLEAN, LIGHT PLACE TO STORE HOUSEHOLD goods, trunks, etc., is at the Illinois Fire-proof Warehouse, 46 to 50 N. Morgan-st. Tel. 1,280.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875 for storage of household goods. Permanent. Reliable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4378. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,542. GEORGE PARRY.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN—A GRADUATE OF A reputable medical college, good penman, and competent professional correspondent; must be strictly temperate; one of middle age who understands the fitting of trusses preferred. N 96, Tribune.

OPERA SEATS.

WANTED—FOUR SEATS FOR APOLLO CLUB concert Saturday evening. Address N 11, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE BLACK ONYX BROOCH SET WITH pearls; return to 143 Lake-st.; finder will be rewarded. Address M 138, Tribune office.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM BUGGY CHRISTmas-Eve one set, 13 volumes, Shakspeare's works; finder will be suitably rewarded. 149 S. Water-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—NAMES AND ADDRESSes of gentleman and young lady who accompanied young lady friend to Union Depot Thursday evening, Dec. 18, returning by Madison-st. west. Address N 5, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS FOR CHRISTMAS gifts at importers' prices and trade terms. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st. cor. Jackson.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced double entry bookkeeper. Address A B 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY good bookkeeper or cashier. Chicago experience and references. Address M 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A grain or live stock commission house by an experienced commission bookkeeper. Address N 81, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FOREMAN OF 25 years' experience in lumber manufacturing business. Address N 88, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF laundry office by man and wife. Address M 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPONSIBLE COLlector in city or outside. Address N 79, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANUFACTURER'S agent; 13 years' experience and responsible. Address N 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS JANITOR in large house; is a carpenter, and will keep same in repair. Address M 120, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK IN American family. 866 N. Park-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILLINERY TRAVeling men for St. Paul house. Call Friday from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. at Parlor G Palmer House.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—DRUG TRAVELER WITH ESTABlished trade. Wheeler Chem. Works, 143 Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—CUTTERS AND TAILORS—THE Cleveland Cutting School, now in the twelfth year, had a larger attendance for 1890 than ever before and indications point to its being crowded during the entire winter of 1891. "What is the reason?" Simply this: cutters produce better results with the A. D. Rude New Method than by any principle of cutting taught.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY "TRIBune" route near Western-av.; must attend school or do other work during day. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $85 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER, SINGLE MAN for indoor housework, one that understands taking care of steam heating, with good recommendations of this city. Call this evening for me, personally, after 7 o'clock. A. E. BOURNIQUE, 51 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—PARTY ACCUSTOMED TO HANDling high-class publications. C. G. WHEELER, 183 Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; have man to do scrubbing, etc. Apply at once at 313 Forty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK at 5444 Madison-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 86 Park-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; REFERENCES. 3144 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS-MAN OF 43 IS DESIRous of connecting himself with either manufacturing or wholesale house as manager, buyer, or salesman for a year on a salary with a view of taking a moneyed interest; no attention paid to answers that do not give the business and name of firm; best of references given and required. Address M 125, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR STOCK OR PART OF STOCK OF dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, shoes, or any goods for immediate removal; business confidential. Address A B 5, Tribune office.

DO YOU WISH RESTAURANT AND BAR, OR just a plain saloon? $4,500, $8,000, and $10,000; will tell you all there is to it. THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED COMMISsion business in the best city in the South; good line of shippers of flour, hay, produce, etc.; have house, horses, fixtures, etc.; party want to enter professional line; would take library in part pay. Address Commission, N 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A CHOICE STOCK in best location in a leading town 50 miles from Chicago; favorable terms; good reasons for selling. Address M S 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AM GOING SOUTH AND WILL SACrifice my millinery store, paying $1,800 a year clear; will sell stock, fixtures, and good will for $700, worth 3 times that amount; if you have the cash this is the best business investment in the city. For particulars address M 132, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—GOOD STOCK general merchandise located on best corner in city of Fairfield, Clay County, Neb.; invoice about $5,000; reason of sale wish to settle estate of head of firm deceased. Address MRS. E. PATTERSON, Fairfield, Neb.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—THE BEST-PAYING millinery parlor in Chicago; will sell cheap if I can sell before Jan. 1. Address M 133, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST MEAT MARkets on the West Side; doing good business. Address N 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE AND FIXTURES $2,000.
Grocery and market, very good, $1,500.
Hardware store, $8,000.
Will invoice and make it to interest you.
THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

HOUSE 14 ROOMS ON WEST SIDE, CHICAGO, worth $4,500, rent $420; want a good farm in South Dakota, Iowa, Eastern Kansas, or Nebraska, worth $4,000. Address M 165, Tribune office.

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE PLAIN BUSINESS-MAN that will invest $4,000, $5,000, or $6,000 in firm established office business with his services; it will pay you. THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

TO MORTGAGE BANKERS—HAVE BEEN CONtractor and lumber dealer for years, and would now like to be connected with a good firm loaning money on real estate, as appraiser, and to take applications for loans; have office on West Side; references furnished; have good commercial standing. Address M 118, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION—HALF of my room at 200 E. Kinzie-st., cor. Dearborn, first flight. CHARLES T. JARGA.

WANTED—A MAN WITH MONEY TO ASSIST IN placing an excellent and entirely new invention upon the market; will sell in every home in United States; patent applied for. Call and examine. Model at 3100 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH A FIRST-class tailor, one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting, with a view to forming partnership; young man preferred. Address N 12, Tribune office.

$400 WILL GIVE YOU POSSESSION OF $1,800 South Side saloon today. 196 La Salle-st., Room 10.

$3,000 PART CASH, BALANCE TIME OR trade, buys retiring physician's one-third interest in extensively advertised office practice. (Specialty.) This business has been established 14 years; is patronized by the wealthy people of this city and country, and a fortune can be made in a few years, and sold on account of failing health only. The best of references and full particulars furnished to parties able to buy. N 14, Tribune.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

HOSPITALS.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 389 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 14x18 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
125 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2737.
205 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SOME BARGAINS—
Twelth-st., near Morgan, brick store, $9,000.
Taylor-st., near Ashland-av., brick flats, $7,700.
Harrison-st., near Hoyne, 2 flats, $4,500.
Wentworth-av., near 57th-st. (rent over 10 per cent), $5,000.
33d-st., east of Halsted, store and flats, $8,500.
Corner on W. 12th-st., near Canal; a good saloon corner.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.
DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 73½X125 FEET, WITH GOOD two-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes; price, $15,000. Apply to C. J. HULL, 2308 State-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$7,500 AND UPWARDS.
EASY TERMS.
NEW STONE-FRONT MODERN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE.
Near cable cars and Drexel-blvd. trains, also Ill. Cent. trains.
VACANT—OR WELL RENTED.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
Room 32, Calumet Bldg., 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE LOTS.
Ashland-av., near Harrison-st., 37½x150.
Park-av., between Homan and Kedzie, several lots.
Corner Adams-st. and St. Louis-av., 55x142.
Central Park-av., near Adams; all or part of 75x200.
Warren-av., between Albany and Kedzie, 50x105.
Douglas-blvd., near Kedzie-av., 50x190.
Van Buren-st., near Loomis, 100x120.
Fulton-st., near St. Louis-av., 25x150.
Jackson-st., near West 40th-st., 25x125.
Corner Austin-av. and Wood-st., 75x125.
Corner Davlin-av. and Kinzie-st., 50x150.
Corner Humboldt-av. and Meade-st., 50x150.
Also, EXCELLENT MORTGAGES for sale, for various amounts, from $200 to $4,000 each.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
266 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY—75X150 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist.
FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AT $4,200, A 12-ROOM brick house (2 flats) with double lot, east front, on Hamlin-av., near Garfield Park. Get particulars of HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST. BUSINESS frontage, between Ridgeland and Harlem-avs.; lots 25 ft. and over, corners and inside; electric street-car line passes property; worth investigating. A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—951 MADISON-ST., STORE, 25X83, 3-story double flats, paying good income. Inquire JOHN S. THOMAS, 535 Park-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-boulevard, near Western-av.; 166 feet deep; 18 minutes from Wells-st. depot; fare 6¼ cents; $350 a lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT., VACANT, S. F., 1475 AND 1477 Washington-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park; fine improvements both sides. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-AV., an elegant modern flat building, 15 rooms, 2 flats; $14,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH FRONT LOT, ADAMS-ST., near Heman; must sell. OWNER, R. 9, 116 La Salle.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE BARGAINS—
PIERSON-ST., NEAR STATE, 25X125 WITH COTTAGE. PRICE $3,500.
CHESTNUT-ST., east of Rush, 50x75; $7,500.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK, in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size; this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH-AV., NEAR LARRABEE-ST.—42 feet, with buildings. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON SIDNEY COURT, 1 BLOCK w. of Lincoln Park, 117 feet for the price of 100 feet. OWNER, 95 Fifth-av., Room 29.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. DREXEL-AV. AND 61ST-st., $100 per foot, one-half cash. T. C. RIVERA, 905 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—96 FEET ON DREXel-av., 45 feet south of 57th-st., east front, by a depth of 130 feet to alley. Apply to SCHRADER BROS., Room 12, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40X142, OAKENWALD-AV., 300 FEET south 43d-st.; $150 per foot if taken this week.
BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Bldg.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 FT. AT TRACY, ON ROCK ISLAND railway, on ridge; fine grove; 3 blocks from depot; $1,700; $500 down; cheap at $2,200.
BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
PARTITION SALE.
75 acres belonging to the Schneider estate, on Milwaukee-av., less than five miles north of Desplaines, in Cook County, and about 22 miles from Court-House, appraised at only $75 per acre, will be sold, by order of court, for cash, without redemption, on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 a. m., at east door of Court-House, in Chicago.
EDWARD A. DICKER, Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court, 1109 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NEAR GRIFFITH, IND.
200 ACRES
AT A BARGAIN.
JOS. R. PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—5 ACRES—Block, east fronts on Halsted-st., between 96th and 97th, and the LAST HALSTED-ST. frontage north of 99th-st. that can be purchased in acres. The Halsted-st. frontage alone will retail for more than cost of block.
A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES EACH, DEsirably located, fronting on Halsted, Ashland, 95th, 91st, Center-av., and Laflin-sts.; choice bargains.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, ADJOINING EDGEWATER Depot and in the midst of the great Edgewater improvements at about the price at which wild acres are selling one or two miles further north; reasonable terms.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Exclusively Agents, Room 32, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
Four-story and basement cut-stone front building, 44x140 feet deep; lot 44x146 feet deep to an alley; situated on the most desirable block in the City of St. Paul, Minn. Property earning now $11,454 gross annually, or $9,786 net, equal to 6 per cent on a valuation of $163,000. Entire fourth floor and part of third floor not yet rented. Present income is from leases to perfectly responsible parties, expiring May 1, 1894, which lessees will undoubtedly wish to renew. Owner desires to use the money in his business, and will sell for $120,000 cash, or half cash and balance 6 per cent mortgages. Owner will take lease for term of years from buyer at 6 per cent interest, say $7,300 per year, should buyer desire it. Photograph of building will be furnished those desiring same. This property is cheap at $150,000. Address
JOHN ROGERS JR. & BRO., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CLIENT THAT WILL buy 25-foot corners in any part of the city on business streets or near manufacturing establishments, vacant or with improvements, from $4,000 to $15,000. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 630. 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS TO LIST THEIR PROPerty with us; we will push it, advertise it, and charge nothing unless sale is made.
ROBERTS, WILLIAMS & CO., 717 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—10-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN IMproved, between 22d and 34th-sts., east of State; must be in good condition to move in; will pay $10,000 to $12,000 cash. Address M 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—MODERN RESIDENCES, $10,000 to $15,000, south of 35th-st. and east of Indiana-av. We have several customers ready to buy.
LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WANT BRICK OR STONE FRONT house, 10 rooms, east of Cottage Grove, south of 42d, $7,000 to $8,000. Want business block, about $20,000; will give outside paying business property for $25,000; good value at this price, balance net cash.
THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A VERY DESIRABLE MODERN HOME IN LA Grange, 30 minutes from Union Depot, to exchange for a good farm in Iowa, Eastern Kansas, or Nebraska, worth not over $6,000. Address A B 61, Tribune office.

CHOICE CENTRALLY LOCATED PROPERTY IN Joliet to exchange for a farm worth $8,000 to $15,000 in Illinois or Iowa. Address M 149, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—4,000 ACRES BEST WHEAT and corn land in America, partially improved, $10 per acre; Brule Co., near Watertown, S. D.; can give best trade you ever heard of. ROWLEY & BLACK, 85 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE EASTERN SOUTH Dakota lands for choice Chicago or suburban property. Address M 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ILLINOIS OR EASTERN property, a fine bottom land farm in southeast Kansas; 320 acres; two farms in eastern Nebraska, 160 acres each; all free. Address A B 3, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM IN ILLINOIS AND some cash for good stock of merchandise. Address LEE HALL, Marion, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—$500 FINE COUPE AND HORSE for lot, and will put in some cash. Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real-estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; funds on hand; no delay or charge for drawing papers; large loans at low rates a specialty. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN large and small amounts, at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY in sums to suit. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW est rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 630. 171 La Salle-st.

$500 UPWARD, LOWEST RATES, PURCHASE money; mortgages bought. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle.

$500, $1,000, $2,500, $5,000, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on improved real estate at 6 per cent; good building loans made. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERAL SEcurity; short loans. THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST., "GROUND FLOOR."
ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.
"GROUND FLOOR."

RELIABLE PERSONS WISHING $200 OR MORE on chattel mortgages, very cheap, from person not in loaning business address N 1, Tribune office.

SALE OF JOHNSON COUNTY BONDS.
Bonds will be issued by Johnson County, Wyoming, to the amount of about $70,000 for the existing indebtedness of the county, as provided for by the law enacted by the last Legislative Assembly and by the Constitution of the State.
Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 27, 1890, at its office in Buffalo, Wyoming, at which time bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders or their representatives.
Bonds will be issued to the amount of 4 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county, as shown by the last general assessment.
10 per cent of the amount will be paid in ten years from the date of issuance, and 10 per cent annually thereafter until paid, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.
The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the board.
Attest:
W. P. KEAYS, County Clerk. H. R. MANN, Chairman.

$20 TO $500 LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, jewelry, etc.; any good security; no removal of property; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
50x100 }
75x100 }
100x100 } Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
275x100 }
100x126 } Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. Systems and Taylor-st. Can furnish any size wanted.
150x126 }
250x126 }
2,000x126 }
Address owner. (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99-YEAR LEASE—WE HAVE A VALuable corner for lease 99 years; no revaluation; with substantial brick improvements; 6 per cent on the valuation on which it is paying 8 per cent at present. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SOUTHwest corner 22d and Michigan-av., 125x186. Also 100x200 on Wabash-av., 109 feet south of 22d-st., west front. W. L. BUTTERFIELD, 613 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W, 21 Park-av.

LOOK, LOOK, YOUNG WOMAN—
$30 CASH WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT.
$15 will furnish your suite rooms.
$10 will buy $100 worth furniture.
$5 will buy $50 worth Furniture from the
EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO.,
381, 383, AND 385 WEST MADISON-ST.
Free suburban delivery daily.
Lowest prices, largest stock, liberal terms.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEELY SHOE—
$2, $3, $4, $5, $6.
CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS, 50c to $3.
Open evenings. NEELY BROS., 152 West Madison-st.
One door east of dime museum.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN MANufacturing cost; entirely new and first-class billiard and pool tables, bar fixtures, billiard materials, etc.; must be sold before January first on account of having to vacate premises; don't let this opportunity slip by if in need of any such goods.
The Brunswick Company,
Telephone 5108. 80 Randolph-st.

BOOKS.

CHAPIN'S 128 South Halsted-st. | CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF books. We want all kinds of goods. Cash paid for anything.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 139 State-st., Palmer House.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1925 AND 1927 MICHIGAN-AV.—double house, suited for first-class boarding-house. C. G. WHEELER, 183 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence. Particulars at 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL CONveniences; new building, 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av.; janitor service; well lighted and ventilated; only 10 minutes' walk to Court-House; janitor on premises to show flats. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLAT. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THREE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOM apartments, Prairie-av. and 21st-st. F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS; BATH, PANTRY, laundry; furnace rooms; new; very nice; Calumet-av. and 37th-st. W. D. BISHOPP, 3633 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ONE THREE-ROOM FLAT WITH bath, $17.50 per month; first-class elevator and janitor service; in Hodges' Bldg., Indiana-av. and 22d-st. L. M. HODGES.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 14 Morgan-st. ... $14.50
5-room flat, 8 Morgan-st. ... 18.50
5-room flat, 274 W. Randolph-st. ... 25.00
6-room flat, 276 W. Randolph-st. ... 27.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—NO. 18 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brownstone house; finished in hardwood, and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS. 2359 CALUMET-av.

TO RENT—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ROOM; everything new and first-class. Inquire at 193 E. Washington-st., Room 13.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana—Newly furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late of Chicago Club; table board, $1; table d'hote, 50c; Turkish baths, 50c. Open all night.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE, 540 WABASH-av. Apply to janitor, on premises all day, or JAMES WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 203 5th-av.; immediate possession. F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—311 35TH-ST., FINE, LIGHT STORE, 20x60 feet; low rent. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORES 3292–3294 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDings. BOUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON LAKE-ST., NEAR CLARK—A 4-story and basement stone-front store after May 1. J. W FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, FOR DRUGGIST or jeweler. 740 W. Madison-st.; $40.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE ON third floor of Owings Building, corner Dearborn and Adams; handsomely decorated; in first-class order. Inquire immediately 302 Owings Building.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN suite, in Mallers Bldg., 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—(HALF PRICE) AT 127 LA SALLE-ST.—large main floor office, smaller 3d floor offices, and top floor sleeping-rooms. Call Room 9.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick barn, 24 stalls, and accommodations for an equal number of vehicles; rear of 538 and 540 Wabash-av. Apply to janitor on premises all day, or JAMES WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 145x70, 145x55, 1 30x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—SOUTHWEST CORNER SOUTH CAnal and Washington-sts., splendid basement, with engine and boiler if desired, first floor room, 42x50; second floor, 42x100, 42x50.
SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner,
THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE for warehouse, manufacturing, or wholesale business; elevators, engine, boilers, steam heat, etc.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR manufacturing. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE SOLICIT THE RENTing, care, and management of houses, office, business, and apartment buildings.
N. B.—We have a special department for above branch of our business, with experienced and competent help. DAVID M. McLEAN & CO., 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SPECIAL CLIENT, a good furnished 6 to 8 room flat or house on North or South Side until June 1; rent, $50 to $75. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—VERY SMALL FLAT; bath, gas, and steam. Address N 91, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—
HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES,
AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.
To OWNERS of the above we offer our experienced services.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
Established 1857.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN OFFICE MAN—room, early breakfast, and lunch put up, near lake; permanent if suited. Address N 4 Tribune.

MACHINERY.

ASSORTMENT OF 22 KINDS OF STEAM ENgines and boilers, 2 to 25 horse-power, stationary and marine; own manufacture; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

WANTED—PUNCH AND SHEARS, HEAVY, FOR farm-wagon work; either one combined machine, double end, or two smaller single machines; to punch ¾ hole in ¾ iron, and shear of 8 in. throat. Hanna Wagon Co., Peoria, Ill.

4 H. P. STEAM ENGINE (SHIPMAN) USING OIL for fuel; good condition; can be seen running.
W. S. BELDING, 6423 Stewart-av., Englewood.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior instruction in shorthand, also in phrase writing and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BOOKKEEPING, ARCHITECTURAL AND MEchanical drawing, and higher mathematics privately. 1029 Chicago Opera-House. L. H. JORDAN.

SHORTHAND — SEVENTEENTH YEAR — THE Chicago Athenæum maintains the most thorough school in the West; classes kept full; good demand for competent stenographers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

DO NOT SELL YOUR CLOTHES UNTIL I HAVE set prices on them. Address J. WRONSKI, 400 State-st. Gents clothes only.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHES—DON'T SELL THEM, as I pay the highest price in the city. O. G SCHWARTZ, 368 S. State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—$50,000 WORTH OF UNREDEEMED pledges, consisting of watches, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc.; 40 per cent less than retail. Loan office, 186 South Clark-st. HARRIS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER SOUGHT—
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of broken, unused, or out of style jewelry, gold scrap, and silver plated ware.
FREEMAN & SCOTT CO., Refiners and Assayers, 18 to 30 W. Randolph-st.

T. MAYOR—BOILER AND FURNACE MASON repairing. Residence Gault House. Tel. 1,627.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
Our new warerooms (the most beautiful in the United States) are now open, and a large assortment of
GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY
CHICKERING & SONS,
CHASE BROTHERS,
MATHUSHEK & SON, AND
S. T. GORDON & SON.
1 on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and on most liberal terms. New scales, new repeating action, French pitch.
OVER 400 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM.
Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to CHICKERING & SONS' PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte.
An unlimited guarantee with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS. piano.
Reasonable prices; cash or monthly payments.
This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
FRANK H. KING, Manager.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—
During the holiday season we will show a magnificent stock of goods, embracing every style of musical instrument or furnishing known. In our piano warehouse you will find instruments in mahogany, walnut, oak, rosewood, cherry, ash, birch, cedar, laurel, and other fancy woods, the choicest output of the
KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER, STEINWAY, NEW ENGLAND, PEASE,
And other factories. The prices of these pianos range from $200 to $1,000, according to design and finish, and all buyers, whether wageworkers or capitalists, can find instruments to suit their individual requirements.
We make no extra charge for the beautifully-carved fancy wood cases during this holiday season, but will sell all styles at the same low prices governing our pianos in plain cases. This is an unprecedented offer which careful buyers should certainly take advantage of. In other lines our display is equally good. We are showing
Musical boxes in every style,
Genuine old violins,
Superior new violins,
Double action harps,
Church and parlor organs,
Aeolians, or self-playing organs,
Guitars, mandolins, banjos, zithers, cornets, flutes, musical cabinets,
Portfolios, wrappers, piano chairs, stools, and scarfs,
Plain and fancy cases for the various instruments,
Musical literature, gift books, and
Musical publications of all kinds.
LYON & HEALY,
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.
Factory, Randolph-st. and Ogden-av.
For the accommodation of our patrons our warerooms will be kept open evenings till 10 o'clock between the 15th and 24th inst.

"NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD."
DECKER BROTHERS' Matchless Pianos.
To buy a cheap piano because it is cheap is very poor economy. The best is really the cheapest in the end and infinitely more satisfactory. We can satisfy the most critical, for the matchless DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO HAS NO SUPERIORS.
ESTEY Pianos. CAMP & CO. Pianos. ARION Pianos.
THE ESTEY PIANO, with its new repeating action, broad, full tone, and even scale, affords the musician all the technical possibilities of the grand piano, together with all the advantages peculiar to the upright.
ESTEY Organs. CAMP & CO. Organs.
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Prices ranging from $200 to $1,000.
Pianos and organs to rent, with privilege of subsequent purchase.
Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.
HOLIDAY TESTIMONIALS
In shape of elegant-cased pianos in natural mahogany, oak, maple, walnut, etc. This fine stock comprises three of the most popular makes in the market,
HALLET & DAVIS,
EMERSON CO.,
KIMBALL.
These unrivaled instruments will be sold on monthly payments, if required. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Special holiday prices on our great stock of second-hand pianos of the following makes: WEBER, CHICKERING, DECKER BROS., STEINWAY, HAINES BROS., HALLET & DAVIS, KNABE, STECK, ETC. LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

SOMETHING FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT—
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ANTIQUE OAK.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MAHOGANY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN FIGURED ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN POLISHED EBONY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MOTTLED WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ENGLISH OAK.
DECKER BROS. BABY GRAND PIANOS.
DECKER BROS. PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
These pianos are the highest type of the manufacturer's skill, and are the nearest approach to the ideal perfection yet attained by any maker.
Do not decide what piano you will purchase before you have seen and heard the DECKER BROTHERS pianos.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN.
PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
Large variety.
Special designs For Holidays.
BARGAINS in slightly used PIANOS AND ORGANS.
$20 upwards.
Cash or easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN, 149 Wabash-av.

PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
should not fail to take advantage of the present opportunity offered for selecting an instrument from the largest and most complete assortment of STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, KURTZMAN, LESTER, GEO. W. LYON, and other pianos ever exhibited in this city.
This most magnificent display of especially selected instruments for the holiday trade, and our favorable prices and terms commend themselves.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.
The only authorized representatives in Chicago for the
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.

BUY A
SCHAAF } CHICAGO-MADE PIANO.
SCHAAF } PIANOS.
SCHAAF } Factory 15, 17, 19, 21 Clinton-st.
Seven-year warranty given with each piano.
Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A. BECK, CONOVER, COLBY, JEWETT, C. A. Smith & Co., or Ayres & Wygant piano.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
Prices $200 and upwards.
Terms to suit customers.
A number of second-hand pianos at $25 to $175.
A splendid stock of organs.
Call and select instrument and have it put aside for delivery as you may wish.
AYRES & WYGANT CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit.
First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates.
Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos.
Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av.
Manufactory, 91-99 East Indiana-st.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS,
145-147 WABASH-AV.
Why disfigure your parlor with a poor, unknown make when you can buy a beautiful
SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANO
direct from the builders at manufacturers' prices? No extra charge for pianos bought on time. New pianos to rent. One year's rent allowed at time of purchase.
CHICAGO BRANCH,
145-147 WABASH-AV.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $250 ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $2. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
A fine selection now on exhibition at manufacturer's warerooms. Perfect in
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Elegant cases in new designs. Sold for cash or monthly payments at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. New upright pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State-st.

J. O. TWICHELL
HAS REMOVED
From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av
Briggs Pianos.
Hallet & Cumston Pianos.
223 Wabash-av.
Open evenings.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF.
CORNER W. MADISON AND MORGAN-STS.
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS.
In addition to our large stock of new Schaaf, Vose & Sons, Decker, and Kroeger pianos we offer for sale the following second-hand instruments; every piano warranted to be as represented; salesrooms open evenings:
3 upright pianos ... $125, $135, $145
4 Vose & Sons ... $175, $190, $200, $250
4 Kroeger & Sons ... $175, $200, $225, $250
4 Schaafs ... $150, $165, $175, $225
1 Mathushekk ... $140
3 Deckers ... $175, $200, $250
5 uprights, each ... $100
6 squares, all makes ... $20 to $70
Some of these pianos are practically as good as new. Any of the above can be purchased on easy payments to suit buyers.
200 pianos to rent at $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

UP ONE FLIGHT—LOW RENT MAKES low prices; a fair upright, $50; others at $100, $125, and up; also a large stock of new Kranich & Bach, Wegman, Kreil, Bryant, and others; easy payments; or rent. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV. — TWO DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table.

1839 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board for two; references exchanged.

North Side.

129 DEARBORN-AV. — PLEASANT, COMFORTable rooms, with every convenience; excellent table board.

176 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE WARM, furnished rooms with good board, reasonable.

West Side.

23 EWING-PLACE, OPPOSITE WICKER PARK—We have board and room for two in private family; references required.

450 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, also single rooms; good table; first-class location; all modern conveniences.

Hotels.

BOARD RESIDENCE, PARK HOUSE HOTEL, 126 Queen's Gate, London, S. W., lofty, public, and private rooms, billiard-room; cuisine a feature; American ladies and gentlemen visiting London will find in this fashionably situated, handsomely furnished residence every comfort.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—$3 weekly; transients, 50c; 4 minutes from Court-House; restaurant, popular prices; steam heat, elevator, hot water; Turkish baths, 50c; no extra charge for all night; newly ventilated; table d'hote, 50c.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING AND ROOMS—WE KNOW WHERE the best rooms and boarding places are; will tell you free. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

COME TO US FOR WINTER ACCOMMODATIONS; all parts of the city; information free.
G. H. GORDON & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Rooms 504-506.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WHY DO YOU LET YOUR ROOMS REMAIN VACANT WHEN YOU CAN SECURE GOOD TENANTS BY LISTING WITH G. H. GORDON & CO., 225 DEARBORN-ST., R. 504-506.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—LIST VACANT ROOMS and board and rooms for housekeeping with us; no charge unless rented. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

BOARD—EARLY BREAKFAST AND LUNCH put up, near State and Huron-sts. Address N 5, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUILD IN NEW MISsouri lead and zinc district; a new patent process of lead smelting furnace saving white lead 94 per cent chemical pure; quick returns; $10,000 required. A. J. GUISLIN, M. E., Bebra, Mo.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER
LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 5 a. m.
SS. Spree, Saturday, Dec. 27, 7 a. m.
SS. Aller, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 9 a. m.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 2 p. m.
SS. Eider, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 8 a. m.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent.
87 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00am	*10:05pm
	‖ 5:20pm	‖ 9:30am
	‖11:00pm	‖ 7:00am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30am	‖ 7:00pm
	†11:00pm	‡ 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	1:45pm
Milwaukee		* 1:15pm
	* 3:00pm	* 4:00pm
	* 7:20pm	*11:00am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:20pm	‖ 7:00am
Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30am	‖ 7:00am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‖ 6:00pm	‖ 9:20am
	‖11:10pm	‖ 7:15am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am	‡ 2:15pm
	‖11:10pm	‖ 7:15am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‖11:10pm	‡ 7:15am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:20 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	† 8:30 am	† 8:55 pm
	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	†10:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	† 8:30 am	† 8:55 pm
	† 3:00 pm	† 1:55 pm
	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:15 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:25 pm	* 7:30 am
California Fast Express	* 7:30 pm	*11:55 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express*	12:05 N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.*	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express*	11:20 pm	7:35 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited*	9:00 pm	7:35 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.†	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.*	11:20 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation†	5:00 pm	9:45 am

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm	* 6:50 pm
	‖ 6:00 pm	‖ 8:30 am
	‖10:30 pm	‖ 6:30 am
	‖11:00 pm	‖ 2:00 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	‖ 6:00 pm	‖ 8:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‖ 6:00 pm	‖ 9:00 am
	‖11:15 pm	‖ 9:25 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
	† 9:00 pm	‡ 8:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am	X1:30 pm
	‖ 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	‖ 7:20 pm	‖ 9:45 pm
	‖10:30 pm	‖ 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:00 am	‖10:00 am
	*11:30 am	‖ 1:30 pm
	‖ 5:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am	* 1:30 pm
	‖10:00 pm	‖ 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‖ 3:00 pm	‖ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‖10:00 pm	‖ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	1:30 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	‖ 5:00 pm	‖10:00 am
	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am	* 4:30 pm
	* 4:45 pm	*10:35 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am	* 2:40 pm
	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	*11:20 pm	*11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	‖ 9:00 am	‖ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:30 am	*10:15 pm

‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	* 10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	‡10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:20 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express	* 11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	‖ 3:15 am	‖ 1:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	‖ 8:40 am	‖ 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:20 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	‖ 8:40 am	‖ 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:20 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Springfield Express	*11:25 pm	b 6:20 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‖ 1:00 pm	‖ 1:20 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‖11:25 pm	c 6:20 am
Pacific Coast Express	‖ 1:00 pm	c 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:15 pm	‖10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	†10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:20 am	‡ 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	‡10:20 am	‡ 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:25 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:20 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:15 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:20 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:15 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Office 193 Clark-st. Depot Harrison-st. & Fifth-av.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sat. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Dubuque, St. Paul & Minn. Lim.	*6:20 pm	* 9:20 am
Des Moines, St. Jo, & Kansas City	*6:20 pm	* 9:20 am
Dubuque, St. Paul & Minn. Local	†11:30 pm	†10:30 am
St. Charles, Sycamore & Byron	* 4:20 pm	*10:20 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

Nov. 30, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:25 pm
Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:30 pm	* 4:55 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10 pm	* 4:55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†11:20 am
Night Express	*10:20 pm	* 6:20 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	* 9:10 pm	* 6:20 am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 3:10 pm	† 4:20 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	*10:20 pm	* 6:20 am
VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:20 am	† 4:25 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 3:10 pm	† 6:25 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday; §Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	† 6:50 p m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:15 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 8:25 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:30 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:20 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:55 pm	x10:15 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:20 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:25 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st. Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‖ 6:00 am	‖ 9:20 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	‖ 9:20 am	‖ 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‖ 3:10 pm	‖ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	‖ 5:30 pm	‖ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‖ 7:45 pm	‖ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	‖ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:20 am

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Evansville Night Line	‖11:25 p m	‖ 7:35 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‖ 5:30 p m	‖11:20 a m
Momence Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express. ... F	† 8:15am
	Penna. Special. ... F	*10:30am
	Fast Line. ... F	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited. ... F	* 5:30pm
	Eastern Express. ... P	* 8:00pm
	Atlantic Express. ... F	*11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South.	... P	* 8:15am
	... P	* 8:30pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., F *7:45 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., F *5:10 p. m., F ‖6:00 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 124 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:30am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:30 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follow (all trains daily on Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:20 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address A. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 109 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st. Chicago

DID NOT RETURN THANKS.

STEPHEN D. MAY PRESENTED WITH A NOTICE OF CONTEST.

The Democrat Is Deeply Affected by His Christmas Gift from Long Jones—The Grounds on Which the Contest Is Based—Edward F. Noonan Thinks He Will Not Be Prevented from Taking His Seat in the Senate—Minor Political Gossip.

Stephen D. May, who claims to be a member-elect of the General Assembly from the Third Senatorial District, was also handed one of Long Jones' Christmas presents in the shape of a notice of contest Wednesday evening. The presentation was made by Deputy-Sheriff James Sheridan, and Mr. May was genuinely surprised. He did not expect the favor, and was so profoundly moved on receiving it that he failed to return thanks. Mr. May is a Democrat, and was elected as the Democratic colleague of that noted statesman, Solomon Van Praag, now under indictment charged with violating the laws of the United States. Mr. May was elected by only a small majority over Wallace, the Republican candidate who claims the seat. The principal ground on which it will be sought to set aside the election of Mr. May is that he is ineligible, inasmuch as he has not lived a sufficient length of time in the State or in the district. The Constitution requires that a Representative shall be five years a resident of the State and two years a resident of the district. It is claimed that, although May was born at Belvidere and lived there until near the age of manhood he then moved out of the State, and events over which he had no control prevented his return until 1887, when he took up his residence in Chicago, but not in the Third District. It is also alleged concerning May that he did not receive a majority of the legal votes over Wallace.

The parties who are pushing the case against May are quite reticent, but they seem to be confident. Senator George Bass said yesterday concerning the matter: "I understand there is a clear case against May, but it would not do for those who ask that he shall be unseated to show their hands. All the facts will come out in good time if May attempts to take his seat."

Van Praag's case will be called up in the United States Court at the January term. Van Praag got a continuance at the commencement of this term because of the alleged absence of an important witness. The companion and pal of the important witness has been convicted since then of having fraudulently obtained naturalization papers and has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Judge Blodgett. Van Praag's witness, it is charged, has been mixed up in some naturalization irregularities also, and may not care to testify for his statesman friend. The Callaghans, who charge Van Praag with having urged them to violate the United States law and commit perjury, are prepared to tell the truth, and the keeper of the "Owl" is more likely to sojourn at Joliet than to shine at Springfield during the coming winter.

What Senator-Elect Noonan Says.

Edward T. Noonan, the Democratic Senator-elect in the First District, whose seat is contested by M. R. Harris, felt somewhat annoyed by the Christmas present, but thought he would not be prevented from taking his seat in the Senate.

"There is absolutely no ground for contest," he said. "The only objection that was made while the vote was being canvassed was that 163 votes cast for M. B. Harris should not be counted for M. R. Harris. The votes were given to him, however, and even then I had a clear majority.

"This spirit of retaliation ought not to prevail. If there are good grounds for a contest I think a contest should be made, and I apply that to my own party as well as the Republican. But to unseat a man who was duly elected is improper under any circumstances. If they throw me out it will only make me more popular. I was elected by the votes of the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward because the papers had denounced Harris when he was an Alderman, and the best element in the Eleventh Ward could not stomach him. Those votes are along Washington boulevard and Ashland avenue and that neighborhood. I could not buy such votes. The charge that I used money to secure my election, you see, is absurd. As for promising offices, I had no idea that I would have anything to say about offices. The Governor is a Republican; he would not consult me about appointments."

M. R. Harris, Noonan's opponent, was out of town yesterday, and could not be seen in regard to the contest. Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, also went away to spend Christmas.

WANT THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

Ballot Reformers Drafting a Suitable Bill—Some Minor Political Gossip.

Considerable activity is being evinced by the ballot reformers concerning the promotion of the Australian ballot system for this State. Judge Tuley, Jesse Cox, and Secretary Bary of the Drainage Board are drafting a suitable bill to be presented when the Legislature meets. It will be discussed at a meeting of the Personal Rights League tomorrow. An outline of the measure was recently printed in THE TRIBUNE. An effort will be made to pass it with the emergency clause so that it may apply at the municipal elections next April.

There is some talk about running L. Z. Leiter as a citizens' candidate for Mayor. Mr. Leiter is a Democrat but would not command much Democratic support, and the Republicans would hardly support him because of his connection with various street-car and gas corporations. Mr. Sam Allerton, it is said, is the most active in urging Mr. Leiter's candidacy. But some say that Mr. Allerton is not serious in this. Lyman J. Gage, as a citizens' candidate, is mentioned with growing favor. Should he decline, George Schnider or Trustee Hotz of the Drainage Commission may be called on.

Origin of the Name "Puritan."

"The name of 'Puritan' was itself originally a nickname," says a writer in the New York *Times*, neither accepted nor acceptable to those to whom it was applied, but first 'devised by Sanders, the Jesuit, to cast a reproach upon the persons and way of reformers, to render them suspicious and odious to the State.'

"I give this on the authority of one of the most eminent of the early emigrants to Massachusetts, where he joined the elder Winthrop and shared with him that distrust, if not hatred, of democracy which was and is the touchstone of the real, original, and only genuine New-England Puritan, as I must call him, although in those days the name had not been accepted. I refer to John Cotton, 'Bachelor in Divinity and Teacher of the Church of Christ at Boston, in New England.'

"It was very near the middle of the seventeenth century when this conspicuous divine, resenting the application of the name to himself and his associates by Roger Williams, significantly added to the account given above of the history of the nickname Puritan, that 'the righteous hand of the Lord struck him with madness who invented the name—nor doth he delight in them that delight to take up a reproach against the innocent.'"

A Hundred and Forty Religions.

The census announcement that there are a hundred and forty religious bodies in the United States, exclusive of many independent congregations, will be received with some surprise by most people whose knowledge of different sects does not embrace more than a dozen or twenty at the most. In the list as disclosed by the preliminary bulletin issued by the Census Bureau from Washington are the General-Six-Principle Baptists, the Schwenkfeldians, the Theosophical Society, the Life and Advent Union, and others which to a majority of people will be entirely new. With a hundred and forty creeds formally adopted and "many independent organizations" with their own notions besides, the task of those who favor church union is difficult indeed. If only the more numerous denominations existed the labor of effecting a unity of churches with regard to polity and the more essential doctrines might be easier, but what shall be said when a hundred little denominations, sturdy in their beliefs and customs, are in the field, loath to give them up?—*Providence Journal.*

Cost of a London Fog.

It is almost impossible to estimate the cost to Londoners of such a fog as that which spread over a great part of the metropolis yesterday. To take the case of lighting alone it has been calculated that on a foggy day the receipts of one only of the large gas companies are increased by more than £5,000. Besides the increased receipts of other companies and the numberless oil lamps and candles burned, allowance must be made for the great falling off in the shopkeepers' business for the day, no small item in what ought to be the busy times preceding Christmas. In the neighborhood of Hyde Park corner locomotion was absolutely dangerous during the afternoon despite the use of torches and lamps.—*London News.*

THAT ROBBERS' CAVE IN MINNESOTA.

Frank James Denies That It Was Ever Occupied by His Gang.

Dallas *News:* A story was abroad yesterday to the effect that somebody—nobody knew just exactly who—had discovered a cave up in Nicollet County, Minnesota, which was a rendezvous for the James and Younger boys during the stormy days of their career. Out of this proceeded all sorts of fantastical air castles, some taking the form of a vast underground cavern litterly filled to overflowing with gold, rivaling in quantity the riches of Capt. Kidd or the pirate Lafitte. Other persons might have pictured it as a cave where "the bandit kings," as they are called in the 10 cent novels, carried captives to let them starve and endure all sorts of other horrible things.

However these things were or might have been a *News* reporter saw Frank James on the streets yesterday afternoon and asked him what there was in the story.

"As to our hiding in a cave," and he laughed as he said it, "why that's the most preposterous thing I ever heard of. I am not egotistical or inclined to brag, but those that know me will be witness that I am too good a general to lead my men into a hole where somebody might slaughter us. If we had used a cave for a meeting-place or a hiding-place all the other fellows would have to do to get us out would be just to raise a little smoke," and he laughed again.

"No, sir; no caves for me. I have never liked them and never will. My place for a fight is the wide, open plain, where you have got just as much room to move about in as though an enemy was not within a hundred miles of you. Somehow or other you feel easier on the plain, for when you are in some fortification you feel like some one had the drop on you, for you know that all they have got to do is to starve you out. So much for the hiding-place part of the story. Now as to our having any money to hide in caves over and above what we needed, why that's funny. We don't have such enormous amounts of money, and if we did a cave was the last place on earth we should have gone to hide it in. I hate to break up all these nice fairy stories," concluded Frank, "but what I am saying is hard fact. There is absolutely nothing in the story."

"Bob Ford was not the first person who ever got the drop on Jesse James, by a long shot," said a man who was somewhat familiar with their records, in the hearing of a *News* reporter yesterday evening. Then he proceeded to tell his friend: "But the famous bandit had been outdone, and by a woman. The story has never been printed, and happened about in this way: In the year 1881, about nine years ago, when Jesse and all his crowd were hard pressed, he decided to clear out from the Northwest and to put many miles between himself and pursuers. He knew of nobody whom he could trust implicitly except one cousin, a married woman, Mrs. John G. Norris by name, who resided then and does now at Selma, fifty miles west of Montgomery, Ala. Jesse carefully picked his way out of the country infested by his pursuers and landed in Selma in October of that year, or if not that month anyhow in the fall. He boldly went into the town where he knew he was a stranger and to his cousin's house. As he had suspected he found there a haven of refuge and his cousin gladly gave him shelter. Of his stay in that quiet little town where he went abroad every day and played billiards in the hotels with the town boys you would not care to hear in detail. On the morning before his departure Jesse stood in the sitting-room cleaning those big pistols which rarely were found off his person. He carelessly laid one of the weapons, with every chamber loaded, down on a table and stood rubbing the other. To his unspeakable surprise Mrs. Norris, who had entered the room unobserved, suddenly presented the loaded weapon at him with the command to hold up his hands. Jesse thought it was all a joke at first, but he saw a set, determined look on her face, and up went his hands with the remark, 'I guess I'm done for this time to a certainty.' After keeping him guarded for fifteen minutes, perhaps, Mrs. Norris laughed and returned the pistol to Jesse. It was the first time anybody ever got the drop on him. The second time such a thing happened, as all the world knows, was no mock affair, but ended in the tragedy which cost Jesse his life."

AN ASTRONOMICAL COINCIDENCE.

Unparalleled Discovery of Two Distinct Comets Close Together.

Prof. E. E. Barnard in the San Francisco *Examiner:* It is very seldom that coincidences of a startling nature occur in the astronomical world. Perhaps this is due in the main to the fact that nearly all things astronomical are subject to exact calculation, and there is nothing more chilling to the ardor of the average fabricator of coincidences than an array of facts and figures. There has very recently occurred, however, a most wonderful coincidence that must startle even the astronomical world, and this, strangely enough, instead of being frowned down by facts and figures, is strongly supported by them.

The 15th of November last Prof. Zona of the Palermo Observatory in Italy discovered a comet in the Constellation Auriga. It was moving rapidly to the west and north. The following night (Nov. 16), while observing the position of this comet with the great twenty-seven-inch telescope at Vienna, Dr. Spitaler discovered another and fainter comet in the field of view with it; the motion was in the same direction as that of Zona's. Upon the announcement of the discovery of the two new comets so close to each other astronomers naturally concluded that they were parts of the same comet, and therefore were traveling through space together. It was, however, soon seen that there was no relationship whatever between the two, for Zona's comet rapidly left the other far behind, passing eight hours after Spitaler's discovery within six minutes of arc (one-fifth the apparent diameter of the moon) of the Vienna comet, so that the two must have appeared in the telescope as a double comet. By the night of the 17th, when Zona's comet could first be observed in America, they were some two degrees apart, and therefore the fainter one would have escaped discovery. They are now (Dec. 10) two hours apart in right ascension and differ 4° in declination, and while one is moving southward the other is keeping up its northerly motion.

Any one familiar with the discovery of comets and the comparative scarcity of the same, and who can appreciate the vast expanse of the heavens, in which the average comet is the merest speck, will recognize in this discovery of two new comets within a few minutes of each other and in no way physically connected as one of the most remarkable coincidences ever known. There is no record of any two comets, not physically related, ever having been seen within a degree of each other, and there are many millions of chances against the discovery of two such comets so close together as were Zona's and Spitaler's, and we may safely say that it will never happen again.

These two comets are being regularly observed at the Lick Observatory. Neither is bright. Spitaler's is exceedingly small and faint, the merest speck of haze moving slowly among the stars. Its orbit has not yet been computed, but there is no doubt from its appearance and slow motion it must be very distant from us.

Had to Take His Own Medicine.

A few days ago, when the delegation of tobacco manufacturers from various cities were in Washington in the interest of the passage of their rebate bill, a few of them called on Maj. McKinley at his hotel. After talking about business matters for a while, Maj. McKinley and one or two of his callers took a stroll down F street. Returning, the party went into a tobacconist's to purchase some cigars. It was the Major's treat, and he selected three of a brand for which he had been in the habit of paying 25 cents. Somewhat to his surprise the cigar dealer asked for 35 cents, and did so with an apology, saying that he would like to sell the cigars at the old rate, but that he was prevented on account of the pesky McKinley bill. The Major thought this was a pretty good joke, and began to quiz the shopkeeper. After a few sallies back and forth he asked him if he had ever seen this fellow McKinley.

"No, I have not," said the merchant, "and I never want to. His bill has practically ruined my business, and I wish the McKinley bill and Bill McKinley were both in a hotter place than this."—*Washington Letter.*

Not Uncommon.

Watts—"What church does Podberry belong to?"

Potts—"He is a Seventh-day Methodist——"

Watts—"Seventh-day Methodist?"

Potts—"Yes. The rest of the week he's a business-man."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

The great German milk food "Wagner's Infant Food."

Those who seek relief from pain and weakness should use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM never fails to please.

COWBOY LIFE IN TEXAS.

A BOSTON YOUNG MAN'S SOJOURN IN THE HAUNTS OF THE LONG HORNS.

Rough Experiences Atoned For by the Vigor Resulting from Perfect Health—The Transformation from a "Tenderfoot" to a "Mossback"—How the "Cow-Puncher" Spends His Days—Other Visitors at the Hotels—A Visit from National Legislators.

"C. Robert Ainsworth, Boston, Mass.," was written on the register at the Tremont Hotel yesterday by a fine-looking, dark-complexioned young man of 25 years. Mr. Ainsworth does not look like a cowboy, but declared he was, and that he was glad of it.

Mr. Ainsworth was called upon at his apartments at the hotel by a TRIBUNE reporter. He was found surrounded by saddles, moccasins, huge revolvers, spurs, and everything else that goes to make up a cowboy's outfit. This collection he was unpacking in order to make Christmas presents to some of his Chicago friends.

"I don't look much like a cowboy now, do I?" said Mr. Ainsworth, as he looked down at his attire. "No, I guess not; but if you had seen me in that dirty old suit lying on that trunk and with that wide-rimmed hat on my head and the rest of my Western attire you would not have taken me for anything else than what I was. My father, who lives in Boston, owns a large ranch in Texas and I always had a desire to see the country and become a cowboy. My parents opposed anything of the kind, but it only made me the more determined, and three years ago I left Boston for Texas and am just returing home. I am five feet eleven inches tall, and when I started I weighed 134 pounds. Now I weigh just 196 pounds. I was inclined to be delicate when I left home, but for two and a half years I haven't had an ache or a pain.

"I have had some rough experiences, too. Have been for three days without food, and when that was secured it was a steer which we ate without the formality of cooking.

"Although it has not been five days since I sat on the ground by the fire, with my can of coffee and slice of fried bacon on the point of a knife-blade, surrounded by my fellow 'cow-punchers,' I believe I am yearning already to return. I have had my experience in breaking in many a wiry 'cayuse,' of 'closing-in mass' of many an unruly herd, and I don't believe I have anything more to learn about cowboy life."

But Mr. Ainsworth says he does not think he shall return to Texas for some time, if he ever does. He admitted that he was returning to Boston to be married, and his one hope, he said, was that he could prevail upon the young woman he was soon to make his wife to return to Texas and live on a ranch.

"But I hardly expect to enjoy the old Texas life again," he said, "because, when it comes to making a full confession, I am sure I think more of my Boston sweetheart than of all the allurements of cowboy life."

Ex-Gov. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, and at present Senator-elect from his State, registered at the Palmer House yesterday. He is on his way home.

Congressman Dorsey of Nebraska, spent Christmas in Chicago. He registered at the Palmer House and left for home last evening.

Auditorium—J. W. Wells, Menominee, Mich.; T. D. Burns and wife, New Mexico; L. G. Trahan, Whitewater, Wis.; E. Glogan, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lewis, St. Louis; R. B. Halley, New York; M. Felt, San Francisco; Elliott Hunt, Detroit; W. H. Cramer, Minneapolis; J. Taylor, Duluth; Dr. S. J. Murray and wife, Butte, Mont.; H. M. Kester and wife, Topeka; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Marsh, Kansas City; John H. Rice and wife, New York; William E. Nichols and wife, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. D. Brown, Portland, Ore.

Palmer House—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walkeen, Keokuk; George F. Davis, Angona; William Dennison, New York; S. P. Romans, Deadwood; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bixby, Kalamazoo; George Blake, New York; T. R. Parker, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Williams, Norwich, Conn.; the Hon. J. A. McKenzie, Kentucky; P. A. Knaffe, Daytona, Fla.; L. F. Farwell, Miss Belle Farwell, Freeport; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lester, Rochester, N. Y.

Richelieu—J. L. Kellogg, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank Ward, Cincinnati; James Witherall, Milwaukee; W. W. Fuller and wife, Baltimore; J. B. Marklen, Brooklyn; R. L. Townsend, St. Louis; James Greely, Pittsburg; George W. Best, Toledo.

Grand Pacific—P. S. Miller, Kansas; George N. Rennolsen, San Francisco; C. Piequer, Gretna, Mass.; D. B. Leahley, New York; C. J. Taylor, Omaha; F. H. Clark and wife, Rapid City, S. D.; John Amery, New York.

Wellington—C. A. Amstead, Omaha; J. N. Martindale, Montreal; Martin Jackson, Detroit; George M. Waltron, Grand Rapids; Max Schener and wife, New York; H. C. Smith, St. Louis; L. Landon, New York.

Leland—Harry N. Cunda, F. L. Marker, A. S. Catherwood, New York; Mrs. A. E. McMurray, Des Moines; C. H. Crofoot, Detroit; F. L. Eddy, New York; Howard Mitchell, Chattanooga.

THE LOSS OF NATURAL GAS.

It Is a Serious One to Pittsburg Iron Interests.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 22.—Pittsburg iron manufacturers are devoting much attention just now to the subject of fuel for their furnaces and boilers. For almost a decade past natural gas has supplanted coal hereabout as a fuel for all classes of manufacture. Recently, however, there has been such a marked decrease in the supply of natural gas that there has been an enforced resort to coal or other fuel.

Several tests have been made with cheap manufactured gas as a fuel, but none of these has demonstrated beyond doubt its utility, either as to results or from an economic standpoint. There is one substitute being used in place of gas or coal that seems to promise well. That is Lima oil, which is crude petroleum from the fields of Ohio. This has been used for some weeks as a fuel at the extensive mills of the Oliver Iron and Steel company, Park Bros. & Co., the Linden Steel company, and Painter & Sons, and the statement is made that in every instance the experiments have been successful. One of these firms is said to have been so pleased that it expressed its willingness to contract for 100,000 barrels of the oil a year.

The oil is supplied by the Standard company in tank cars. It is fed into furnaces or fireboxes in a steady spray and makes a tremendous heat, with comparatively little smoke. It is claimed for the oil that it improves the quality of iron or steel, a claim which has been made for natural gas, but not established beyond question. As to cost, the experiments have not been carried to a point where figures can be stated to a certainty, but it is expected to be lower than the cost of coal and higher than that of natural gas. Tests now being made are likely in a few months to demonstrate conclusively whether or not a general return to coal must be made.

The question of fuel in iron and steel manufacture in the Pittsburg district, which includes all of Allegheny County, is of interest to the trade all over the United States. The production of pig-iron in this district exceeds that of any State in the Union save one (Ohio), and is but a few hundred tons short of that. Scarcity of natural gas, which, until recently, has been the universal fuel hereabout, has compelled a return to coal by all but ten mills in the county. Nearly all of these will change their furnaces so that coal can be used by Jan. 1. The use of gas as a fuel has for years enabled Pittsburg manufacturers to pay higher wages for labor than are current in the East, and has given them a supremacy in the markets that made them the dictators of the trade. An enforced general return to coal will therefore mean much financially both to the labor and manufacturing world.

It is difficult, however, to find men who believe that Pittsburg will ever be the "smoky city" it was before the use of natural gas. For several years past experts have been laboring to secure a cheap manufactured gas for fuel, and though as yet there is no assurance on this point there is a general feeling that some day soon the desired end will have been accomplished. George Westinghouse Jr., President of the Philadelphia company, the most extensive supplier of natural gas in Pittsburg, was recently discussing the affairs of his company with a number of bankers. One item in the company's assets excited their particular attention. It was: "Gas wells, mains, supply pipes, etc., $6,909,029.38."

"Well, Mr. Westinghouse," said one of the bankers, "suppose your gas wells become exhausted, what becomes of these countless miles of pipe in the ground?"

"We'll turn manufactured fuel gas into them," was the prompt and reassuring reply.

Holiday Rates.

The Monon Route will sell excursion tickets on Dec. 24, 25, 31, and Jan. 1, good returning until Jan. 5 inclusive, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. City Ticket Office, No. 73 Clark street.

LATEST VIEW OF THE KOCH DISCOVERY.

It Holds Out No Hope for the Cure of Consumption Save in the Earliest Stages.

New York *Times:* The steamship Spree of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived yesterday morning from Bremen, not only brought over more of Prof. Koch's lymph, but had among her passengers a gentleman who was able to give the first comprehensive account of the properties and operations of the lymph. This person was Dr. Frederick M. Warner of the Charity Hospital. He spent a month abroad, investigating the lymph, and his experiences and opinions, viewed in connection with the New York experiments, have considerable significance.

Ever since the lymph began to be used in this country there has been an endeavor to measure its curative resources and gauge its future as a great remedy. The investigations of Dr. Warner go a long way toward settling the question as to what the lymph can and cannot accomplish. To a *Times* reporter, who saw Dr. Warner last night at his residence, No. 74 East Fifty-sixth street, he communicated the result of his researches.

"After a close study of the lymph and its workings in Berlin," he said, "I am forced to the conviction that it holds out no hope for the cure of consumption except in its earliest stages. It is also my judgment that injections of the lymph in cases of advanced consumption and in the case of advanced tubercular meningitis will greatly hasten the approach of death. This is especially so in disseminated tuberculosis. During my stay in Berlin I saw incipient consumption apparently cured. I saw cases of lupus, of tuberculosis of the glands, and of tuberculosis of the joints that were actually and positively cured.

"Prof. Koch's lymph is a very powerful remedy, to be used only after mature consideration and with the greatest caution. Its actual properties are but imperfectly understood even among the members of the medical profession. The investigations into its chemical composition which have been in progress in Paris have demonstrated beyond a question that the lymph is ptomaine, the most powerful and deadly poison on the face of the earth. It can be manufactured in quantities large enough to supply any demand. Prof. Koch does not do the manufacturing himself. That is carried on by his son-in-law in association with another gentleman.

"I am satisfied from my observation that, even in Berlin, they are using the lymph in too large doses, which are working harm. I do not know anything as to the size of the doses used in New York; but, from what I gathered a day or two ago from a New York newspaper received on the Spree from an outgoing boat, the doses are not only too large, but are much too frequent. We are trying to rush too fast.

"I have said that the use of the lymph in advanced consumption is very dangerous, and unquestionably hastens death. I can easily explain why this is so. The tubercles of consumption are small sores. The use of the lymph causes a swelling around each of these sores. If there are very many of these tubercles in the lungs the lymph produces an aggregate of swelling sufficient to fill up the spaces required for air. As soon as the supply of air is cut off death ensues. The greater the number of tubercles in the lungs, therefore, the greater the danger of injecting the lymph. If there are only a few of the tubercles, as in the beginning of consumption, the aggregate swelling produced by the lymph will not be sufficient to fill up the air spaces, and the patient can continue to breathe. In this case the lymph will effect a cure.

"While I do not pretend to accurately fix the point in the progress of the development of consumption of the lungs at which the possibility of a cure ends, it can be certainly stated that the lymph cannot act when cavities have formed in the lungs. I am not sure that the possibility of cure reaches even clear up to the point where the cavities begin to form. It is not possible to say how long a time a person may have consumption before it becomes incurable under the Koch method, because the disease may attain a condition of development in six weeks in one system that it would not attain in six months in another system. One thing seems to be settled. The lymph cannot cure except in the early stages.

"There is the greatest danger to be apprehended from the use of the lymph in tubercular meningitis of the brain. Here, as in the case of tuberculosis of the lungs, the lymph produces a swelling around the tubercles, and the greater the number of tubercles the greater the aggregate of swelling and the more imminent the danger of death. The lymph will not effect a cure where the tubercles are disseminated through the brain."

AN ALUMINUM HAND.

An Artificial Member with Which a Man Can Do Every Kind of Labor.

Some months ago Willard A. Lucas, son of Mr. Samuel Lucas, the wool manufacturer of Poquetanuck, Conn., had his right hand severed in his father's mill, and since Mr. Lucas Sr., who has inventive genius, has used every effort to replace the missing member with as useful a substitute as possible. After visiting or writing to the most prominent makers of artificial limbs in America, he learned that it was in vain to search, either in this country or Europe, for an artificial hand that could be used in doing work. Thereupon Mr. Lucas determined to make a hand himself; but he toiled persistently day and night for four months before he was successful. He has produced an aluminum hand that is very much like an old-time steel gauntlet, and that is almost as handy as is a natural hand. The fingers are all perfect in shape and appearance, and the joints bend like those of human fingers. It is smaller than the natural hand, but with it a man can do every kind of work.

Mr. Willard Lucas has worn one of the artificial hands for several weeks, and with it can grasp and handily use all kinds of farm tools, pick up things from the ground, drive, handle a gun—in fact, use his metal hand skillfully and quickly at any work. Like the natural hand, the artificial one consists of a palm that is provided with a fastening by which it is attached to the cork or wooden stump that all one-handed men wear in place of the missing member, and of fingers and a thumb, the joints of which are worked by a ratchet, so that they may be bent forward at any angle and held there. The hand may be either tightly closed or only partly shut, and only one finger or all the fingers may be closed at once and instantly by striking them against the body or other object. To release the fingers it is necessary only to touch a small spring on the back of the hand. The invention is a nearly perfect substitute for a natural hand and the only thing of the kind in the world. Willard Lucas avers that he would not part with the device for a fortune if it were not possible to reproduce it. By means of an ingenious contrivance the artificial hand may be moved sideways at the place where it is attached to the arm exactly as the natural hand is moved.

The Cradle of Influenza.

Prof. Tessier of the medical faculty of Lyons has returned from Russia, whither he was sent last March to take evidence upon the course of influenza there and the various conditions of its evolution. I have had a conversation with him. Dr. Tessier began his sojourn at St. Petersburg, where he staid for some time. He also went to Moscow, Kiev, and Warsaw. Scientists in all these cities readily gave him information. He was struck with the closeness of diagnosis as shown in the hospitals and other medical reports which they showed him. He found that influenza is a growth of Russian soil, and when not a raging malady is a smoldering one. The way the people live in winter, locked up in heated houses; the flatness of the soil, its consequent bad drainage and universally sodden condition when the April thaw begins; the filthiness of the farm-yards, the village streets, and the rivers, which become suddenly swollen and on falling leave a putrid mud behind—all conduce to make influenza endemic. Its microbe is, in fact, to be found in this mud. Dr. Tessier calls it a strepso-bacillus. What is peculiar in this disease is the alliance with this bacillus of pneumococcus, which also lives in Russian marshes, river mud, and village pools. The strepsococcus first gets hold of the human organism, and then the pneumococcus enters, like camp-followers behind an army. It lodges in the chest, and shows its presence in pleurisy and pneumonia. Dr. Tessier does not believe the dengue fever is identical with influenza, though they resemble each other. They are both infectious and contagious, and are best propagated when the air is warm and moist and the barometer low.—*Paris Letter in the London Standard.*

Roman Relics.

The pickax can hardly be struck anywhere into the soil of modern Rome without bringing to light some relic of the old empire or the later republic. While laying some water pipe the other day the workmen unearthed a fine bust in Carrara marble of the Empress Faustina. The bust is quite uninjured. In a vineyard belonging to the Capuchins a statue has been resurrected which is recognized as a statue of the Goddess of Fortune. Ten feet below the surface, in the Via Polia, has been found an ancient Roman road, which is undoubtedly the road that in early Roman times led from the city to the Flaminian Gate. Thirty feet below the surface in another part of the city have just been found the remains of an old Roman house, parts of which are in a tolerable state of preservation.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Annual Remnant Sale."

The Dress Goods Department announces its "After Christmas Annual" sale of remnants and short lengths of Fancy Wool Goods, Plaids, Stripes, Henriettas, Serges, and Suitings, Black Goods remnants are included.

This year's enormous business has made the quantity of goods offered greater than in the previous sales. The prices, quoted with a view to the clearing of stocks before inventory, make each item a positive *bargain.*

In the Basement Salesroom remnants of Cotton Goods in English, French, and German makes are on sale.

READING A GAMBLER'S EYES.

The Peculiar Secret of a Lucky Poker-Player.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* "You ask me for the most remarkable thing that ever occurred in my experience," said Col. George Devol, of "Forty Years a Gambler" fame, and then, after a moment's reflection: "Probably the strangest episode of my long and somewhat adventurous career took place on a Mississippi steamer, way back in the days when they were floating palaces, devoted to gambling. I was making regular trips then, doing the best I could, tossing monte, and frequently playing poker.

"I had met an odd character in Memphis at the gambling table, in Mike Blessing's famous house, and found him to be a very shrewd player. His skill, or luck, was phenomenal, and even my 'harness' was ineffectual against him. At play he always wore a peculiar pair of spectacles or goggles. The light, he said, hurt his eyes. These goggles projected half an inch or more. The singular thing I noticed was that he invariably selected the man opposite him for his opponent, usually passing out when any of the others lingered. I tried the best I could, but failed to solve the secret, though I knew it had something to do with those goggles.

"Well, we formed a partnership for a trip to New Orleans and back. My partner—he was a Frenchman and his name was Jacques—got full of wine one night on the boat and piled into his bunk in a drunken stupor. My eyes began to hurt me while we were playing, and I thought I would try Jacques' goggles. He had let them fall on the floor of his stateroom. I put them on, and made a most surprising discovery. They were, in fact, a pair of minute but very powerful spy-glasses arranged so that they could be easily focused. This I found out after a few efforts to fix them. My own cards I could see by looking down with my natural sight. The man opposite me made some remark, which caused me to look squarely at his eyes. Judge of my surprise when I saw mirrored there in the pupil a tiny hand of five cards. It was the reflection of the cards he held, which the powerful glasses enabled me to distinguish in his eyes. Of course the scheme was useless except as to the person sitting directly opposite, as only then could the exact angle be caught. It wasn't so very long before I broke that man. When Jacques sobered up I let him know that I detected his secret. I offered him $5,000 for those eyeglasses, but he would not part with them, nor would he trust them out of his possession so that I could have a duplicate pair made. You often hear of gamblers reading a player's face, but this is the only case on record where a man's eyes were actually read."

The White Traders in Africa.

Lord Wolseley has a very poor opinion of the white trader in Africa. He says it is useless to appeal to his humanity or feelings. The average trader, he says, does not care whether the vile alcohol he sells claims more victims than war or pestilence, or whether the arms he barters for oil and ivory cause large districts to be laid waste by the slave dealer. If he only grows rich he cares nothing for all the suffering he may inflict, though Lord Wolseley adds that the mouth of this same trader is often filled with moral platitudes when he speaks in Europe on African topics. Lord Wolseley thinks African questions should be settled by the European Powers, without any regard to the wishes or opinions of African traders.

A Horse Resents an Insult.

A short time ago passengers on the Newport line of street-cars noticed that the fine-looking, large white horse, that is used to pull the cars up the incline of the bridge, on the Cincinnati side, was missing. Inquiry elicited the fact that he had injured himself endeavoring to resent an insult, which showed his "horse sense" was fully developed. The animal was walking across to take its place, to be attached to a coming car, when some man ejected some tobacco juice in the horse's face. Instantly its ears dropped, and a vicious snap was made at the man, who took to his heels. The horse ran around the car and chased the fugitive, but slipped on the stone crossing and fell, severely injuring himself. He is back again all right now, but it is not likely any man will try the experiment again.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Is the Golden Age Coming?

Paul Gibier, M. D., in New York *Times:* We can foresee the day when thousands of lives will be preserved from cholera and tuberculosis, when mothers will cease to weep over the bodies of their children who have been carried off by the deadly germ of diphtheria.

Men will then be master of death.

And when, thanks to an evolution on parallel lines, progress shall have marched ahead in the direction of morality as well as in the direction of biology, and when one of the gates of death shall have been closed to medical science—then, thanks to the progress of social science, another gate—blood-stained, too—the gate of fratricidal woes, will be closed in its turn; a new race will necessarily be evolved, and a new golden age will appear, and such will be the heritage which we shall be enabled to bequeath to posterity.

Rhyme and Unreason

A young man in St. Louis, Mo.,
Used to get out and howl like a fo.,
He at last went to Me.;
Was considered inse.,
And his case was discussed by a jo.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

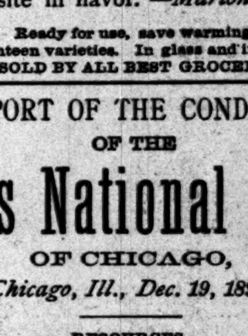
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard. Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

Franco-American Food Co.'s

FRENCH



SOUPS.

"Exquisite in flavor."—*Marion Harland.*

Ready for use, save warming. Eighteen varieties. In glass and in cans. SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Atlas National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 19, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$1,669,061.33
Overdrafts	1,451.95
U. S. Bonds	50,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	97,820.34
Premium on Bonds	10,000.00
Expenses and Taxes Paid	34,711.86
Cash Means	1,254,219.98
Redemption Fund	2,250.00
	$3,119,514.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$700,000.00
Surplus Fund	115,000.00
Undivided Profits	90,610.89
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	2,168,904.10
	$3,119,514.99

W. C. D. GRANNIS, President.
C. B. FARWELL, Vice President.
S. W. STONE, Cashier.
W. S. TILLOTSON, Assistant Cashier.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

CITY, COUNTY, WATER AND ST. R. R.
BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
163-165 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. | 70 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK-YARDS CO.
OFFICE OF COMPANY, 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1890.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent upon the Preferred Stock and two and one-half per cent upon the Common Stock of the company, payable at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 10th day of January, 1891, to stockholders of record at the close of transfer books on Friday, Jan. 2, 1891, at 2 p. m. Transfer books will reopen on Monday, Jan. 12, 1891.
Coupon No. 1 of the company's Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1891, in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company and in London at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co. HOWLAND DAVIS, Treasurer.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE
PAR VALUE $100—OUR PRICE, $75 per Share. 110 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-St.

BERMUDA.
The Land of the Lily and the Rose.
HAMILTON HOTEL.
Open from December Until May.
For circulars, etc., address
WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor, Hamilton, Bermuda.

PALOMARES HOTEL, POMONA, CAL., ON S. P. R. R., one hour's ride from Los Angeles, also on Santa Fe Road; 130 rooms, elegantly furnished, heat, and all modern improvements; table unsurpassed. Terms, $2.50 to $3.50 per day. C. J. HUNT, Manager.

PROPOSALS FOR PIER WORK, DREDGING, etc.—U. S. Engineer's office, Duluth, Minn.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 p. m. December 29, 1890, and then opened, for Extending and Remodeling Shore Ends and Repairs to outer ends of Canal Piers and Dredging at Grand Marais, Michigan. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price being equal. The attention of bidders is invited to the acts of Congress approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, vol. 23, page 332, and vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. The United States reserves the right to reject any and all bids. All information may be obtained at this office. JAMES B. QUINN, Major, Corps of Engineers.

Candy — Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ACTORS.
Wanted, 3 competent Shakspearean actors and a property man, to act for the reorganization of the JAMES OWEN O'CONOR Tragedy Co. Management has necessary costumes. Apply Room 104 Washington House, cor. Madison and Canal. JAS. OWEN O'CONOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Mrs. Burgwyn Maitland's Home and Day School for girls, No. 40 French Broad-av.

Illinois Military Academy,
MORGAN PARK, ILL.
Session resumes after Holiday Recess, Jan. 2.
COL. HENRY J. STEVENS, A. B., Prin.

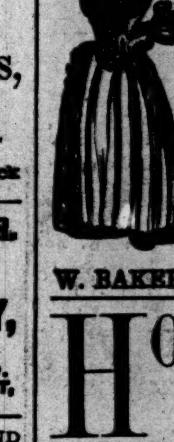
WE BELIEVE
That S.S.S. is without an equal as a remedy for Malarial Poison. It cleanses the system of all impurities.
I SUFFERED FOR 3 YEARS WITH MALARIAL POISON. MY APPETITE FAILED AND I WAS GREATLY REDUCED IN FLESH.
I TRIED THE MERCURY AND POTASH TREATMENT AND CONTINUED TO GET WORSE UNTIL LIFE HAD LOST ALL CHARMS.
S. S. S. MADE A COMPLETE AND PERMANENT CURE AND MY HEALTH IS BETTER NOW THAN IT EVER WAS.
J. A. RICE, OTTAWA, KAS.
Book on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the genuine and original.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

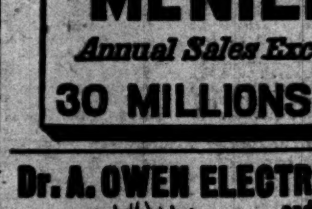


No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Largest stock of high power, fine quality Opera-Glasses, Opera-Glass Holders, Lorgnettes, and Chatelaines at lower prices than elsewhere.
FOWLER OPTICIANS, 38 Madison-st., Near Wabash-av.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed
30 MILLIONS Lbs.

Dr. A. OWEN ELECTRIC BELT and Appliances



Cure acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. It is a stimulant and tonic and while curing one disease does not produce another. Send for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information & sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. The OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 191 and 193 State Street, Chicago. Treatise on Rupture Cured by Electric Truss mailed for 6 cents postage.

TO RENT
In the Tribune Building
Third story office. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 20 Tribune Building.



GENEVA OPTICAL CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods. 38 Washington-st., Chicago.